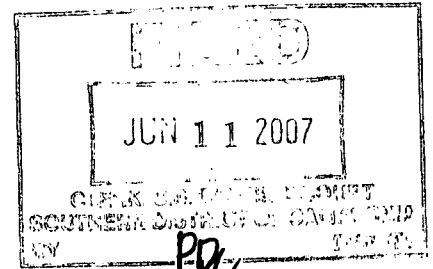


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4 4401 Eastgate Mall
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8 Attorneys for Defendants
9 HORIZONTE LTDA, FERNANDO MARIA AGONSTINHO
10 CALDAS, JR., and ROBERTO SILVA RAMOS



11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
12 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

13 07 CV 1064 L

14 WMC

15 PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a Nevada
16 Corporation, PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a
17 California Corporation, PW INDUSTRIES,
18 INC., a California Corporation, and
19 ALEXANDRIA PONCE DE LEON, in her
20 capacities as the Special Administrator of the
21 Estate of Dr. Franklin F. Offner and as the
22 Trustee of Sylvia Caira Descendants' Trust,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 v.

25 HORIZONTE LTDA, a Brazilian limited
26 partnership, FERNANDO MARIA
27 AGONSTINHO CALDAS, JR., an individual,
28 ROBERTO SILVA RAMOS, an individual,
and DOES 1-50,

Defendants.

Case No.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION
(DIVERSITY)

CR
ORIGINAL

TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendants Roberto Ramos, Fernando Caldas Jr. and Horizonte Ltda., specially appearing, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, and 1446 file this Notice of Removal of *Platypus Wear, Inc., et al. v. Horizonte Ltda, et al.*, Civil Action No. GIC 879491 (attached hereto as Exh. A), from the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. The Grounds for removal are as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. In this civil action, *Platypus Wear, Inc., et al. v. Horizonte Ltda, et al.*, Civil Action No. GIC 879491 in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Diego, Plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc. ("Platypus Wear") a Nevada corporation, alleges that Defendant Horizonte Ltda ("Horizonte"), a Brazilian Limited Liability company, and two of its Brazilian partners, Roberto Ramos and Fernando Caldas Jr., have "stolen" certain United States, European and Japanese trademark applications and registrations owned by Platypus Wear.

2. This federal Court has original jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000 exclusive of costs or interest, and is between citizens of citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state.

3. Moreover, Plaintiffs have already made the same allegations, alleging theft of the same trademark applications and registrations by the same individuals, much earlier in Platypus Wear Inc., et al. v. Clark Modet, et al., Case No. 06-20976-CIV-MORENO, which has been pending since April 2006 before the United States District Court for the District of Florida (the "Florida Federal Court action"). In the year since that Florida federal court action was filed, it has already been the subject of extensive motions and discovery, including lengthy depositions taken in Portugal.

4. Defendants therefore seek to remove this State Superior Court civil action, filed in February 2007, to this federal court. Upon removal, Defendants will seek to transfer the action from here to the United States District Court for the District of Florida, where, in the interests of judicial efficiency, it may be consolidated with the pending Florida Federal Court action.

1 Defendants further contend that this action should be dismissed for insufficient service of process.

2 **II. THIS NOTICE OF REMOVAL IS TIMELY FILED.**

3 5. Defendant Roberto Ramos (a former officer of the Brazilian Limited Liability
4 company Horizonte, which he left in January 2007) has received no service of process in this
5 action, and had no notice of this action until June 10, 2007.

6 6. Promptly upon learning of the Superior Court action, he authorized the
7 undersigned counsel to represent him and to file this removal.

8 7. The other two Defendants, Horizonte, and Fernando Caldas Jr., one of its officers,
9 have not been properly served in this action or notified of it.

10 8. On June 9, 2007, the undersigned counsel first learned that Plaintiffs had filed a
11 "Proof of Service" in this action. The "Proof of Service" consisted of a certified mail green card
12 signed for by an unidentified person. This unidentified person, counsel have just learned, was not
13 a Horizonte employee, but a college intern at Horizonte, filling in for the regular receptionist
14 during lunch. Presented with the certified package, he informed the letter carrier (in Portuguese,
15 as he does not speak English) that he was not authorized to receive the package. The letter carrier
16 replied that even though the package would be returned to the Post Office undelivered, he
17 nonetheless had to sign for it. He accordingly signed for the package, and watched the letter
18 carrier fill out a form indicating that it was returned undelivered. At all times, the postal
19 employee retained possession of the package, and at no time did Defendant Horizonte Ltda. or
20 Defendant Fernando Caldas Jr. have possession of it. The green card Plaintiffs offered as a
21 "Proof of Service" thus fails to prove receipt of service.

22 9. Defendants Roberto Ramos, Horizonte, and Fernando Caldas Jr., having received
23 notice of this action only very recently, and not through proper service of process, thus file this
24 Notice timely pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441.

25 **III. THIS COURT HAS SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION.**

26 **A. The Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$75,000.**

27 10. It is apparent from the face of the complaint that the Plaintiffs seek compensatory,
28 actual, incidental, and special punitive damages in an amount in excess of \$75,000.

11. The Plaintiffs' Complaint in the Florida federal action, for the same alleged "theft" of the same intellectual property, avers in paragraph 2 that, "This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(3) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs...." (Florida Federal Court Complaint, ¶ 2, attached hereto as Exh. B.)

12. Moreover, Defendant Horizonte contends that certain existing trademark registrations at issue between the parties are legitimately its own, not Platypus Wear's, and that deprivation of this intellectual property would inflict damage upon it in excess of the jurisdictional amount.

13. There is, therefore, a reasonable probability that the amount in controversy satisfies the federal jurisdictional amount.

B. The Action is Between Citizens of Different States and Citizens or Subjects of a Foreign State.

14. Plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Nevada.

15. According to the Complaint, plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc. is a dissolved corporation incorporated under the laws of California.

16. According to the Complaint, PW Industries is a now dissolved wholly owned subsidiary of Platypus Wear, Inc.

17. According to the Complaint, plaintiff Alexandra Ponce de Leon is an individual residing in the State of Illinois.

18. Horizonte Ltda., is a Brazilian limited liability company with its principal place of business at Av. Ibirapuera, 810 Sao Paulo Brazil 0402800.

19. All other named Defendants are citizens of Brazil.

20. Plaintiffs have averred in the Florida Federal Court action that, "This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(3) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, is between citizens of different states and citizens or subjects of a foreign state...." (Florida Federal Court Complaint, ¶ 2.)

21. Accordingly, diversity of citizenship exists because the matter in controversy is between "citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state." 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2).

IV. THE PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REMOVAL ARE SATISFIED.

22. This Notice of Removal is timely according to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

23. The Defendants, in good faith, believe that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of costs and interest, and complete diversity of citizenship exists.

24. The United States District Court for the Southern District of California embraces the county in which the state court action is now pending, therefore this action is properly removed to the Southern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 84(d).

25. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d), the Defendant is filing written notice of this removal to all parties and will file a notice with the clerk of the State court in which this action is currently pending.

WHEREFORE, Horizonte respectfully moves this action from the Superior Court of the State of California to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, and 1446.

Dated: June 11, 2007

COOLEY GODWARD KRONISH LLP
SETH A. RAFKIN (199166)
JOSEPH S. LEVENTHAL (221043)



Seth A. Rafkin (199166)
Attorneys for Defendants
HORIZONTE LTDA, FERNANDO MARIA
AGONSTINHO CALDAS, JR., and ROBERTO
SILVA RAMOS

546593 v1/SD

Cal. Rules of Court, rule 804

CM-010

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name) Michael H. Riney, Esq. (116137) VANTAGE LAW GROUP, A.P.C. 600 W. Broadway, Ste. 950 San Diego, CA 92101 TELEPHONE NO.: (619) 330-3000 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiffs Platypus Wear, Inc., et al.		Bar number, and address): Karen B. King, Esq. (167568) 501 W. Broadway, Ste. 2020 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: (619) 702-2301 Facsimile: (619) 702-2401 FAX NO.: (619) 330-3010	FOR COURT USE ONLY <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;"> 2007 FEB -2 P 3: 10 </div>
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HALL OF JUSTICE, 330 W. BROADWAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-3827 <input type="checkbox"/> NORTH COUNTY DIVISION, 325 S. MELROSE DR., VISTA, CA 92081-6843 <input type="checkbox"/> EAST COUNTY DIVISION, 250 E. MAIN ST., EL CAJON, CA 92020-3941 <input type="checkbox"/> RAMONA BRANCH, 1428 MONTECITO RD., RAMONA, CA 92065-5200 <input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH COUNTY DIVISION, 500 3RD AVE., CHULA VISTA, CA 91910-5649		CASE NAME: Platypus Wear, Inc., et al v. Horizonte LTDA, et al.	
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)		Complex Case Designation <input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 1811)	
		CASE NUMBER: 879491 JUDGE: _____ DEPT.: _____	

Items 1-5 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (46) Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04) <input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other PI/PD/WD (23) Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07) <input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08) <input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13) <input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (16) <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25) <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35) Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (36)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15) Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06) <input type="checkbox"/> Collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18) <input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37) Real Property <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33) <input type="checkbox"/> Other real property (26) Unlawful Detainer <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31) <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32) <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38) Judicial Review <input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05) <input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39) Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 1800-1812) <input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03) <input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40) <input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41) Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20) Miscellaneous Civil Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2. This case ☐ is ☒ is not complex under rule 1800 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:

a. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties	d. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve	e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
c. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence	f. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial post-judgment judicial supervision

3. Type of remedies sought (check all that apply):

a. ☒ monetary b. ☒ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☒ punitive

4. Number of causes of action (specify): Twelve.

5. This case ☐ is ☒ is not a class action suit.

6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: February 2, 2007

Karen B. King, Esq. _____
 (TYPE OR PRINT NAME) (SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 201.8.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 1800 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

INDEPENDENT CALENDAR CLERK

330 W. Broadway
San Diego, CA 92101TO:
MICHAEL H RINEY (P)**FILE COPY**

PLATYPUS WEAR INC

Plaintiff(s)

vs.

HORIZONTE LTDA

Defendant(s)

Case No.: GIC879491

NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT

Judge: RICHARD E. L. STRAUSS

Department: 75

Phone: 619-685-6120

COMPLAINT FILED 02/02/07

IT IS THE DUTY OF EACH PLAINTIFF (AND CROSS-COMPLAINANT) TO SERVE A COPY OF THIS NOTICE WITH THE COMPLAINT (AND CROSS-COMPLAINT).

ALL COUNSEL WILL BE EXPECTED TO BE FAMILIAR WITH SUPERIOR COURT RULES WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED AS DIVISION II, AND WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.

TIME STANDARDS: The following timeframes apply to general civil cases and must be adhered to unless you have requested and been granted an extension of time. General civil consists of all cases except: Small claims, appeals, petitions, and unlawful detainers.**COMPLAINTS:** Complaints must be served on all named defendants, and a CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (SDSC CIV-345) filed within 60 days of filing. This is a mandatory document and may not be substituted by the filing of any other document. (Rule 2.5)**DEFENDANT'S APPEARANCE:** Defendant must generally appear within 30 days of service of the complaint. (Plaintiff may stipulate to no more than a 15 day extension which must be in writing and filed with the Court.) (Rule 2.6)**DEFAULT:** If the defendant has not generally appeared and no extension has been granted, the plaintiff must request default within 45 days of the filing of the Certificate of Service. (Rule 2.7)

THE COURT ENCOURAGES YOU TO CONSIDER UTILIZING VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES TO LITIGATION, INCLUDING MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, PRIOR TO THE CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE. MEDIATION SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE UNDER THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAMS ACT AND OTHER PROVIDERS. SEE ADR INFORMATION PACKET AND STIPULATION.

YOU MAY ALSO BE ORDERED TO PARTICIPATE IN ARBITRATION PURSUANT TO CCP 1141.10 AT THE CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE. THE FEE FOR THESE SERVICES WILL BE PAID BY THE COURT IF ALL PARTIES HAVE APPEARED IN THE CASE AND THE COURT ORDERS THE CASE TO TO ARBITRATION PURSUANT TO CCP 1141.10. THE CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE WILL BE CANCELLED IF YOU FILE FORM SDSC CIV-359 PRIOR TO THAT HEARING.

ALSO SEE THE ATTACHED NOTICE TO LITIGANTS.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICEI certify that I am not a party to the above-entitled case; on the date shown below, I served this notice on the parties shown by personally handing it to the attorney or their personal representative at **SAN DIEGO** California.

DATED: 02/02/07

BY: CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)

SUM-100

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:**(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

HORIZONTE LTDA, a Brazilian limited partnership, FERNANDO MARIA AGOSTINHO PEREIRA CALDAS, JR., an individual, ROBERTO SILVA RAMOS, an individual, and DOES 1-50

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

77 FEB -2 P 3:10

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:**(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a Nevada Corporation, PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a California Corporation, PW INDUSTRIES, INC., a California Corporation, and ALEXANDRA PONCE DE LEON, in her capacities as the Special Administrator of the Estate of Dr. Franklin F. Offner and as the Trustee of the Sylvia Cairra Descendants' Trust

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

The name and address of the court is:

(El nombre y dirección de la corte es):

San Diego Superior Court
330 West Broadway
San Diego, California 92101

CASE NUMBER
(Número del caso)

879491

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:

(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Michael H. Riney, Esq. (619) 330-3000

VANTAGE LAW GROUP, A.P.C.

600 West Broadway, Ste. 950

San Diego, California 92101

DATE:

FEB 02 2007

(Fecha)

Clerk, by

(Secretario)

C. VAN PELT

Deputy

(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (Form POS-010).)

(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. ☐ as an individual defendant.
2. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):

3. ☐ on behalf of (specify):

under: ☐ CCP 416.10 (corporation)

☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)

☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)

☐ other (specify):

☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)

☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)

☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)

4. ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

Page 1 of 1

[SEAL]



GE/320.00

Michael H. Riney, Esq. (116137)
 VANTAGE LAW GROUP A.P.C.
 600 W. Broadway, Suite 950
 San Diego, CA 92101
 Telephone: (619) 330-3000
 Facsimile: (619) 330-3010

Karen B. King, Esq. (167568)
 501 W. Broadway, Suite 2020
 San Diego, CA 92101
 Telephone: (619) 525-2270
 Facsimile: (619) 525-2280

Attorneys for plaintiffs

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a Nevada
 Corporation, PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a
 California Corporation, PW INDUSTRIES,
 INC., a California Corporation, and
 ALEXANDRA PONCE DE LEON, in her
 capacities as the Special Administrator of the
 Estate of Dr. Franklin F. Offner and as the
 Trustee of the Sylvia Caira Descendants'
 Trust,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HORIZONTE LTDA, a Brazilian limited
 partnership, FERNANDO MARIA
 AGOSTINHO PEREIRA CALDAS, JR., an
 individual, ROBERTO SILVA RAMOS, an
 individual, and DOES 1-50,

Defendants.

Case No. **GIC 879491**

COMPLAINT

UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE

FILED FOR THE COURT
 BY CLERK OF THE COURT
 DATE: 06/11/07
 TIME: 1:00 PM
 COURT: SUPERIOR COURT
 COUNTY: SAN DIEGO
 CASE NO.: GIC 879491
 FILING FEE: \$150.00
 TOTAL DUE: \$150.00
 PAID: \$150.00
 BALANCE DUE: \$0.00

1 Plaintiffs allege:

2 Overview:

3 This action for damages and injunctive relief arises out of a conspiracy by Horizonte and
4 certain of its agents to circumvent valid orders of the San Diego County Superior Court and
5 illicitly seize control over PWI's valuable intellectual property via a series of secret and
6 backdated documents.

7 **THE PARTIES**

8 1. Plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc. ("Wear") is a dissolved California Corporation that
9 did business in the County of San Diego.

10 2. PW Industries, Inc. was incorporated on or about May 1, 1990 as a wholly owned
11 subsidiary of Wear. PW Industries, Inc. has been dissolved and its assets, including the causes of
12 action that are the subject of this complaint, have been distributed to its sole shareholder, Wear.

13 3. In or about June 2006, Wear was dissolved and its assets, including the causes of
14 action that are the subject of this complaint, have been transferred to its successor company,
15 Platypus Wear, Inc., a Nevada Corporation ("Wear Nevada").

16 4. Wear, Wear Nevada and PW Industries, Inc. are hereinafter collectively referred
17 to as "PWI."

18 5. Plaintiff Alexandra Ponce de Leon is an individual residing in Illinois, is the
19 special administrator of the estate of the late Dr. Franklin F. Offner and is the trustee of the
20 Sylvia Caira Descendants' Trust.

21 6. On information and belief, Horizonte Ltda. ("Horizonte") is a Brazilian limited
22 partnership.

23 7. On information and belief, Defendant Fernando Maria Agostinho Pereira Caldas,
24 Jr. ("Caldas, Jr.") is a Portuguese citizen, a resident of Brazil and a managing agent of Horizonte.

25 8. On information and belief, Defendant Roberto Silva Ramos ("Ramos") is a
26 Brazilian resident and a managing agent of Horizonte.

27 9. On information and belief, at all times material hereto, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos
28 were acting within their authority and in pursuit of the business of Horizonte.

DOE ALLEGATIONS

10. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as Doe 1 through Doe 50 and, therefore, sue those defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities after they have been ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the fictitiously named defendants is an agent or representative of each of the named defendants.

11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the defendants, and each of them, are the agents of one another, and that all of the acts performed by each and every defendant were within the course and scope of that agency relationship.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**A. THE BUSINESS OF PWI.**

12. PWI has been in business since 1984 and is in the business of licensing the use of its intellectual property in the United States and around the world.

13. At all relevant times, PWI has been the owner of the following relevant United States copyright registrations. PWI's copyright registrations are valid and subsisting.

Design	Reg. No.	Title	First Publication Date and Registration Date
--------	----------	-------	-------------------------------------------------



VA 734-334 BAD BOY FACE DESIGN

1st Pub.: March 30, 1989

Reg.: Sept. 27, 1995

VA 740-282 BAD BOY CORPORATE
DESIGN1st Pub.: December 18, 1991

Reg.: Sept. 18, 1995

Design	Reg. No.	Title	First Publication Date and Registration Date
--------	----------	-------	-------------------------------------------------



VA 734-333 BAD BOY – BOY FIGURE


1st Pub.: February 1, 1994

Reg.: Sept. 27, 1995



(PWI's United States copyright registrations are hereafter individually and collectively referred to at times as the "BAD BOY Copyrights.")

14. The BAD BOY Copyrights contain material wholly original to PWI that is copyrightable subject matter under the laws of the United States.

15. Since at least the mid-1980s, PWI or its predecessors-in-interest have been the exclusive owner of United States' common law and statutory trademark rights in the mark BAD BOY, and related design marks. Indeed, PWI is the owner of the following relevant United States trademark registrations with respect to the BAD BOY brand and its related FACE design trademarks.¹

Mark	Reg. No.	Goods / Date of first use in commerce	Filing Date/ Registration Date
	3,142,900	Class 32. Non-alcoholic beverages, namely, carbonated beverages, smoothies, energy drinks, sports drinks, fruit drinks, fruit flavored soft drinks, soft drinks and isotonic drinks. FIRST USE: 20031115. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 20060224	Filed: Nov. 5, 2003 Reg.: Sept. 12, 2006

¹ PWI owns numerous other BAD BOY and related design marks in the United States and around the world, not specifically detailed herein, which are of relevance to PWI's longstanding rights with respect to the BAD BOY brand and related designs throughout the world.

1	Mark	Reg. No.	Goods / Date of first use in	Filing Date/
2			commerce	Registration Date
3		2,013,727	Class 25. Men's, women's and	Filed: Nov. 17, 1995
4			children's clothing, namely, shirts, knit	Reg.: Nov. 5, 1996
5			tops, woven tops, pants, shorts,	
6			volleyball shorts, hats, swim trunks,	
7			T-shirts, tank tops, jackets,	
8			sweatshirts, and shoes. FIRST USE:	
9			19890330. FIRST USE IN	
10			COMMERCE: 19890330	
11		2,060,484	Class 25. Men's, women's and	Filed: Sept. 18, 1995
12			children's clothing, namely, shirts, knit	Reg.: May 13, 1997
13			tops, woven tops, pants, shorts,	
14			volleyball shorts, hats, visors, swim	
15			trunks, T-shirts, tank tops, jackets,	
16			sweatshirts, sweatpants, belts,	
17			headbands, wristbands, vests, and	
18			shoes. FIRST USE: 19911218. FIRST	
19			USE IN COMMERCE: 19911218	
20	BAD BOY	2,045,529	Class 25. Men's, women's and	Filed: Sept. 18, 1995
21			children's clothing, namely shirts, knit	Reg.: March 18, 1997
22			tops, woven tops, pants, shorts,	
23			volleyball shorts, hats, visors, swim	
24			trunks, T-shirts, tank tops, jackets,	
25			sweatshirts, sweatpants, belts,	
26			headbands, wristbands, vests, and	
27			shoes. FIRST USE: 19820100. FIRST	
28			USE IN COMMERCE: 19830100	

1 16. At all relevant times, PWI has also been the owner of the following relevant
2 United States trademark applications in the word mark BAD BOY.

3 Mark	Ser. No.	Goods	Filing Date/ Registration Date
5 BAD BOY		Class 32. Non-alcoholic beverages, namely,	Filed: Nov. 5, 2003
6	78/323357	carbonated beverages, smoothies, energy	
7		drinks, sports drinks, fruit drinks, fruit	
8		flavored soft drinks, soft drinks and isotonic	
9		drinks	
10 BAD BOY		Class 9. Athletic and sporting helmets,	Filed: April 28, 2000
11	76/037086	namely, baseball helmets, skate boarding	
12		helmets, football helmets, catcher's helmets,	
13		hockey helmets, bicycle helmets and	
14		motorcross helmets.	
15		Class 18. Athletic and sporting bags.	
16		Class 28. Sporting goods and athletic	
17		equipment, etc. ²	

18 17. PWI also filed the following trademark applications in various jurisdictions in the
19 world with respect to International Class 5 (beverage products).

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28 ² The list of products in Class 28 is substantially more inclusive and has been shortened for the
sake of brevity.

Mark	Country/ App. No.	Goods	Filing Date/ Registration Date
BAD BOY	EU/CTM ³ 002383818	Class 5. Nutritionally fortified beverages for use as meal replacements and dietary supplements; vitamin and mineral supplements.	Filed: Sept. 21, 2001
BAD BOY	Japan 2001-84897	Class 5. Nutritionally fortified beverages for use as meal replacements and dietary supplements; vitamin and mineral supplements.	Filed: Sept. 19, 2001
BAD BOY	USA 76/233946	Class 5. Nutritionally fortified beverages for use as meal replacements and dietary supplements; vitamin and mineral supplements	Filed: March 30, 2001

18. The foregoing applications in the European Union and in the United States were illegally transferred to the recorded ownership of Horizonte pursuant to the conspiracy alleged herein.

19. All of the foregoing PWI BAD BOY trademark applications and registrations are collectively and individually referred to at times as the "BAD BOY Trademarks."

20. Over the years, PWI, its predecessors-in-interest and licensees have invested substantial sums of money in the United States and around the world in building the BAD BOY brand and in marketing and promoting the BAD BOY Trademarks and BAD BOY Copyrights and products bearing those trademarks and copyrights.

21. As a part of the investment in marketing and promotion, PWI contracts for the operation of two websites related to its use of the BAD BOY Trademarks and BAD BOY Copyrights, www.badboybrands.com and www.badboy.com. PWI's authorized licensees also

³ "EU/CTM" refers to the European Union's Community Trademark Mark.

1 maintain websites around the globe, including the site www.badboymma.com and
2 www.balzout.com , through which goods bearing the BAD BOY Trademarks and BAD BOY
3 Copyrights are available for purchase over the internet in the United States and elsewhere.

4 22. PWI has licensed BAD BOY Power Drinks, LLC, a California Limited Liability
5 Company, in the United States to manufacture, market, sell and distribute energy drinks. PWI's
6 United States licensee is currently selling a product named BAD BOY Power Drink in the United
7 States and has invested substantial sums in the development and marketing of the product. The
8 product, BAD BOY Power Drink, bears the BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY
9 Copyrights, with authorization from PWI.

10 23. Through these longstanding marketing and promotion efforts, and extensive and
11 continuous use, PWI, its predecessors-in-interest and its licensees have generated substantial
12 goodwill associated with the BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY Copyrights in the
13 United States and around the world.

14 24. In addition, PWI has vigorously policed and defended the distinctiveness of the
15 BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY Copyrights, preserving the unique association
16 between such trademarks and copyrights and PWI.

17 25. Through its efforts and those of its licensees, PWI is known as the exclusive
18 source of products legitimately bearing the BAD BOY Trademarks, both as individual
19 trademarks and particularly when the BAD BOY word mark is combined with the FACE design,
20 which carries both copyright and trademark protected status.

21 26. The BAD BOY Trademarks are inherently distinctive in connection with the
22 goods for which PWI and/or its licensees use the marks in commerce. In addition, because of the
23 extensive use and promotion of the BAD BOY Trademarks over many years in numerous
24 channels of trade, these marks have acquired distinctiveness within the marketplace.

25 **B. THE BUSINESS OF HORIZONTE.**

26 27. Horizonte produces and distributes beverages and related products. On
27 information and belief, Horizonte is owned and operated by several partners including Caldas,
28

1 Jr., Ramos, Caldas, Jr.'s father, Fernando Caldas Pereira Caldas, Sr., their related entities and
 2 other individuals and entities.

3 28. Since at least 2001, without a valid license from PWI, Horizonte has sold energy
 4 drinks in Brazil and elsewhere packaged in aluminum cans bearing PWI's BAD BOY
 5 Trademarks and BAD BOY Copyrights (the "Illicit Cans"⁴). A true and correct reproduction of
 6 one of the Illicit Cans is as follows:



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 13 29. Since at least 2006, also without license from PWI, Horizonte has sold and/or
 14 offered for sale energy drinks packaged in the Illicit Cans bearing PWI's BAD BOY Trademarks
 15 and BAD BOY Copyrights on its website <http://www.badboypowerco.com> in the United States
 16 and elsewhere throughout the world.

17 30. PWI is informed and believes that Horizonte is actively marketing its product in
 18 the Illicit Cans to potential distributors for wider distribution in the United States and elsewhere.
 19 As alleged on Horizonte's website, "BadBoy Power Co. is an umbrella structure established to
 20 coordinate the international expansion of BadBoy Power Drink distribution. BadBoy Power
 21 Drink is expanding from Brazil to the World."

22 31. Since at least 2003, Horizonte has caused the manufacture of the Illicit Cans –
 23 through a United States can manufacturer – for filling with Horizonte's energy drink product, as
 24
 25

26 ⁴ The Illicit Cans are similar in design to the cans used by PWI's authorized licensee, Bad Boy
 27 Power Drinks, LLC. The authentic cans can be distinguished from the Illicit Cans by virtue of
 28 the acknowledgment on the authentic can that the distributor is Bad Boy Power Drinks, LLC.
 Moreover, to plaintiffs' knowledge, aside from use of the brand name BAD BOY and minor
 notices, none of the text on the Illicit Cans is currently printed in the English language, even
 though the Illicit Cans are being offered for sale in the United States.

graphically depicted in paragraph 28. On information and belief, the Illicit Cans are distributed to the United States, Brazil, Panama, other South American regions, and around the world.

32. The Illicit Cans bear PWI's BAD BOY Trademarks or marks confusingly similar thereto. The Illicit Cans also bear the BAD BOY Copyrights, or virtually identical or derivative works.

33. PWI has not authorized or consented to Horizonte's reproduction, distribution, display or utilization of the BAD BOY Trademarks and/or BAD BOY Copyrights for any purpose on or with respect to the Illicit Cans. Horizonte's continued use of the BAD BOY Trademarks, or marks confusingly similar thereto, and the BAD BOY Copyrights, or virtually identical or derivative works, falsely represents the origin of Horizonte's products in a manner that is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception among the purchasing public.

34. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos have extensive contacts with San Diego County, California, as discussed, *inter alia*, in paragraphs 89, 135 and 160.

35. Horizonte has made numerous applications, either directly or through the use of third parties, for trademark rights that incorporate PWI's Bad Boy Copyright.

C. THE PWI SHAREHOLDER LITIGATION.

36. The instant action is related to numerous other legal actions filed in San Diego, California and elsewhere. These actions are discussed at paragraphs 170 through 184.

37. All of the related litigation stems from a series of lawsuits brought in the San Diego Superior Court. These lawsuits arose from the illicit control of PWI by Laurens Offner ("Laurens"), who previously claimed to be PWI's controlling shareholder.

38. Laurens had usurped control over PWI from Laurens' elderly father, the late Dr. Franklin F. Offner ("Dr. Offner"), PWI's true controlling shareholder.

39. Laurens caused Dr. Offner to loan more than \$11,000,000 for the benefit of PWI while Dr. Offner suffered from Alzheimer's disease. Laurens concealed these loans from his family and his father's caretakers.

40. Laurens and PWI repaid almost none of these loans.

1 41. Dr. Offner owned a controlling interest of PWI's stock through common and
2 preferred stock positions.

3 42. In 1995, while Dr. Offner was incompetent due to Alzheimer's disease, Laurens
4 secretly caused Dr. Offner to purportedly transfer his preferred stock in PWI to Laurens.
5 Although Laurens claimed that he owned the preferred stock as a result of this purported transfer,
6 the purported transfer was invalid.

7 43. By concealing his secret transactions with Dr. Offner, Laurens successfully
8 concealed the fact that Dr. Offner owned a controlling interest in PWI's stock and thereby
9 exercised illicit control over PWI for many years.

10 44. Dr. Offner died in 1999, at which time the estate of Dr. Franklin F. Offner (the
11 "Estate") became a creditor of PWI.

12 45. Dr. Offner's wife, Janine Offner, died in 2000.

13 46. Alexandra Ponce de Leon became and is the independent administrator of the
14 Estate.

15 47. The Estate and the Sylvia Caira Descendants' Trust (the "Trust") (of which
16 Alexandra Ponce de Leon is trustee) are creditors of PWI.

17 48. In or about October 2001, Alexandra Ponce de Leon learned of the extensive
18 secret borrowings from Dr. Offner.

19 49. As the Estate's special administrator, Alexandra Ponce de Leon had a duty to
20 marshal the Estate's assets.

21 50. In 2002, PWI's shareholders other than Laurens, Alexandra Ponce de Leon,
22 Sylvia Caira, Robin Offner and the Estate, joined various actions brought in the San Diego
23 Superior Court seeking, *inter alia*, to remove Laurens from his illegitimate position of control
24 over PWI and a judicial declaration as to PWI's true ownership (these actions are hereafter
25 referred to collectively as the "Shareholder Litigation").

26 51. Early in the Shareholder Litigation, on May 16, 2002, the San Diego Superior
27 Court entered an order enjoining Laurens from transferring PWI's trademarks without a majority
28

1 vote of PWI's board of directors. At no time did a majority of PWI's board of directors vote to
2 transfer any of PWI's trademarks or other intellectual property to Horizonte.

3 52. The Shareholder Litigation was tried to a jury in May and June of 2003.

4 53. On June 27, 2003, the San Diego Superior Court entered judgment in the
5 Shareholder Litigation, which judgment ruled, *inter alia*:

6 (1) Laurens embezzled \$588,535.00 from PWI;

7 (2) Clear and convincing evidence established that Laurens committed fraud,
8 oppression and malice and was liable to PWI for punitive damages in the
9 amount of \$150,000;

10 (3) Laurens was enjoined from acting on behalf of PWI;

11 (4) Laurens owned only a minority interest in PWI; and,

12 (5) The board of directors through which Laurens purported to control PWI
13 was never validly elected.

14 54. At all relevant times up to June 27, 2003, Laurens held himself out to be the
15 President and Chief Executive Officer of PWI as well as a PWI director.

16 55. Laurens was never a lawfully elected director nor a lawfully appointed President
17 or Chief Executive Officer of PWI.

18 56. After entry of judgment in the Shareholder Litigation, PWI lawfully elected
19 Alexandra Ponce de Leon, Sylvia Caira and Robin Offner as its three directors. In addition,
20 Robin Offner was appointed Chief Executive Officer and President, roles he maintains to the
21 present.

22 **D. THE SCHEME TO STEAL PWI'S INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.**

23 57. During the Shareholder Litigation, it became clear that Laurens was likely going
24 to lose his illicit control over PWI as a result of an anticipated adverse judgment in the
25 Shareholder Litigation.

26 58. In the face of his imminent removal from PWI, Laurens created a scheme to
27 transfer PWI's intellectual property to his overseas confederates in order to perpetuate his illicit
28 control over PWI's intellectual property.

1 59. In addition, Laurens created schemes to, in his own words, "burn [PWI] to the
2 ground" and put PWI in bankruptcy such that PWI would be insolvent in order to prevent PWI's
3 rightful owners from recovering control over PWI's intellectual property.

4 60. As part of his scheme, Laurens intended to enter into transaction on behalf of PWI
5 that would render PWI insolvent.

6 61. In the months and years following the entry of judgment in the Shareholder
7 Litigation, PWI learned Laurens had executed his scheme to burn PWI to the ground.

8 62. Laurens and his co-conspirators executed a series of backdated documents
9 purporting to effectively transfer to Laurens' co-conspirators PWI's intellectual property rights in
10 Europe, Brazil, Asia, the United States and elsewhere.

11 63. Through a series of legal proceedings, PWI has successfully regained control over
12 all of the intellectual property rights that Laurens purported to effectively transfer, with the
13 exception of the intellectual property rights Laurens purported to transfer to Horizonte or its
14 affiliates.

15 **1. The Conspiracy Is Formed.**

16 64. No later than June 2003, Laurens informed Horizonte that he might lose control
17 over PWI.

18 65. No later than June 2003, Laurens, the defendants and others formed an association
19 for the purpose of stripping PWI of certain of its intellectual property rights by purporting to
20 transfer those rights to Horizonte.

21 66. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr., Ramos, Laurens and other related individuals conceived,
22 made an agreement to execute, and executed, via various United States mail and wire services, a
23 scheme to transfer to themselves and Laurens the financial and legal benefit of PWI's intellectual
24 property rights so as to perpetuate Laurens' illegal control over PWI's assets after he was
25 removed from PWI by judicial decree.

26 67. At the conclusion of the trial in the Shareholder Litigation and some time prior to
27 July 1, 2003, Laurens advised Horizonte that he had been removed from PWI.

28 ////

1 **2. The Meeting in Miami, Florida.**

2 68. Approximately two weeks after the entry of the judgment in the Shareholder
3 Litigation, on or about July 12 or 13, 2003, there was a meeting in Miami, Florida (the "Miami
4 Meeting"), which meeting was attended by PWI's former attorney in Brazil, Elisa Santucci,
5 Laurens, Marco Merhej of Big Blue Comércio Ltda., PWI's Brazilian licensee, and Ramos.
6 Caldas, Jr. participated by telephone.

7 69. Big Blue is a Brazilian company with whom PWI has had a licensing relationship
8 since in or about 1992.

9 70. For many years, Big Blue had filed trademark applications and registrations for
10 PWI's BAD BOY word mark, FACE design and related marks in Big Blue's own name. Big
11 Blue filed these applications with an express agreement with PWI that all applications would be
12 made only for the benefit of PWI and would be transferred to PWI upon PWI's request.

13 71. Big Blue filed in its own name the following Brazilian trademark application
14 relevant to this litigation:

Mark	Brazil	Goods	Filing Date/
	App. No.		Registration Date
BAD BOY	818746866	Class 32. Beverages, syrups and juice concentrates.	Filed: August 28, 1995

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20 72. Big Blue had no right to file BAD BOY trademark applications in its own name
21 without assigning those applications to PWI.

22 73. On July 25, 2002, based upon Big Blue's failure to pay royalties and assign the
23 trademark applications and registrations to PWI, PWI commenced litigation against Big Blue in
24 Federal Court in Brazil (the "*PWI v. Big Blue* action"). On or about February 25, 2003, the
25 Brazilian Federal Court suspended Big Blue's rights to use the trademark applications and/or
26 registrations, by entry of an injunction.

27 74. At the Miami Meeting, the defendants and others negotiated and/or executed
28 documents that would implement the co-conspirators' scheme to fraudulently transfer certain of

1 PWI's intellectual property to Horizonte and Big Blue pursuant to the defendants' and Laurens'
2 scheme to strip PWI of such intellectual property.

3 75. PWI did not learn about the transactions at the Miami Meeting until in or about
4 November 2005.

5 **3. The Fraudulent Backdated Documents.**

6 **a. The United States, European and Japanese Trademark Applications.**

7 76. In or about fall of 2002, Horizonte assigned to PWI its application for
8 International Class 5 and International Class 32 in Japan.

9 77. Horizonte also at some point assigned to PWI its application for International
10 Class 5 and International Class 32 in the European Community.

11 78. Following entry of the judgment in the Shareholder Litigation, Horizonte caused
12 Laurens, purportedly on PWI's behalf, to sign (1) assignments of PWI's BAD BOY trademark
13 applications for the United States and Europe, (2) an assignment of the trademark application in
14 Japan that Horizonte had assigned to PWI as alleged above, and (3) an assignment of the
15 trademark application in the European Community that Horizonte had assigned to PWI as
16 alleged above. Horizonte and Laurens backdated these documents to indicate an alleged time of
17 execution prior to June 27, 2003, the date that Laurens was removed from his illicit control of
18 PWI.

19 79. Horizonte knowingly filed, or caused to be filed, the false, purported backdated
20 and fraudulent assignments with the United States Patent & Trademark Office, the Office for
21 Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs), and the trademark division of
22 the Japanese Patent Office.

23 80. The false, purported backdated and fraudulent assignment that Horizonte
24 knowingly filed, or caused to be filed, with the United States Patent & Trademark Office is
25 entitled "Trademark Assignment."

26 81. The false, purported backdated and fraudulent assignments that Horizonte
27 knowingly filed, or caused to be filed, with the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market
28 (Trade Marks and Designs) are both entitled "Deed of Assignment." The first purports to pertain

1 to Application/Registration Number 002383818. The second purports to pertain to
2 Application/Registration Number 002103323.

3 82. The false, purported backdated and fraudulent assignment that Horizonte
4 knowingly filed, or caused to be filed, with the Japanese Patent Office is entitled "Assignment."

5 83. PWI is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Horizonte used, or caused
6 to be used, the United States wire and/or mail services to transmit the purported backdated
7 trademark assignments in furtherance of the scheme to steal PWI's intellectual property.

8 **b. The "Temporary Assignment Agreement."**

9 84. A document entitled "Temporary Assignment Agreement" purported to govern
10 the assignment of trademarks between PWI and Horizonte.

11 85. The "Temporary Assignment Agreement" was signed by Laurens (purportedly on
12 behalf of PWI) and by Caldas, Jr., Ramos and another partner of Horizonte, Frederico De
13 Carvalho Marques D'Orey Menano.

14 86. The "Temporary Assignment Agreement" purported to be signed on June 20,
15 2002.

16 87. However, the "Temporary Assignment Agreement" was not signed in June 2002.

17 88. At or about the time of the trial in the Shareholder Litigation (June 2003), Ramos
18 flew to San Diego, California and prepared the "Temporary Assignment Agreement."

19 89. PWI only recently learned that Ramos created the backdated and fraudulent
20 "Temporary Assignment Agreement" in San Diego in or about June 2003.

21 90. Horizonte sued PWI in Brazil to enforce the backdated "Temporary Assignment
22 Agreement."

23 91. Horizonte falsely represented to the San Diego Superior Court that the
24 "Temporary Assignment Agreement" was signed on June 20, 2002.

25 92. Horizonte attempted to use the backdated "Temporary Assignment Agreement" as
26 a basis to gain financial benefits from PWI.

1 93. Horizonte, Caldas Jr. and Ramos used the United States wire and/or mail services
2 to transmit the "Temporary Assignment Agreement" in furtherance of the scheme to steal PWI's
3 intellectual property.

4 **c. The Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement.**

5 94. At or about the time of the Miami Meeting, Santucci prepared a backdated
6 settlement agreement between Big Blue and PWI purporting to settle the *PWI v. Big Blue* action
7 (the "Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement"), again bearing a date prior to Laurens'
8 removal from his illicit control.

9 95. At the Miami Meeting, Marco Merhej of Big Blue was instructed by Laurens
10 and/or Horizonte that Big Blue would receive the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement
11 under certain conditions, which conditions included the requirement that Big Blue transfer to
12 Horizonte Big Blue's trademark applications for the BAD BOY brand related to products in
13 International Class 5 and International Class 32 (related to beverage products) in Brazil.

14 96. Laurens and Horizonte required Big Blue to assign those applications to
15 Horizonte in order to receive the trademark applications and/or registrations that the Brazilian
16 Federal Court had suspended Big Blue from using.

17 97. Pursuant to the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement, Big Blue purportedly
18 was permitted to retain all trademark registrations and applications originally registered or filed
19 in its name and Laurens purported to waive millions of dollars of royalties due to PWI.

20 98. In exchange for receiving the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement, Big
21 Blue assigned to Horizonte the applications related to products in International Class 5 and
22 International Class 32 in Brazil.

23 99. PWI did not learn about this transaction until in or about November 2005.

24 **d. The Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement.**

25 100. As alleged above, at the Miami Meeting, it was agreed among Laurens, Horizonte
26 and Big Blue, that Big Blue would be required to transfer to Horizonte the trademark
27 applications related to products in International Class 5 and International Class 32 in Brazil as a
28

1 condition to Big Blue's receiving PWI's intellectual property pursuant to the Backdated Big Blue
2 Settlement Agreement (the "Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement").

3 101. Pursuant to the terms of PWI's agreements with Big Blue, the International Class
4 5 and International Class 32 Brazilian applications actually belonged to PWI, although they were
5 filed in the name of Big Blue.

6 102. At the time the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement was made, the
7 order of the Brazilian Federal Court suspending all rights on applications and/or registrations in
8 the name of Big Blue remained in full force.

9 103. The document reflecting the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement
10 was dated but not signed in May 2003. A revised version of this agreement was subsequently
11 signed sometime after the Miami Meeting.

12 104. On information and belief, the Brazilian International Class 5 application and/or
13 the International Class 32 application registered in Horizonte's name in early 2006.

14 **e. The Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement.**

15 105. Also at the Miami Meeting, Big Blue and Laurens signed a document by which it
16 was agreed that Laurens would receive fifty percent (50%) of Big Blue's profits from the future
17 use of certain intellectual property that belonged to PWI and was the subject of the Brazilian
18 Federal Court's injunction (the "Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement").

19 106. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr., Ramos and other related individuals participated in the
20 negotiation and execution of the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement.

21 107. Horizonte and Laurens refused to provide a copy of the Big Blue/Laurens Profit
22 Sharing Agreement to Big Blue at the Miami Meeting.

23 108. PWI did not learn of the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement until
24 November 2005.

25 **f. The Laurens Veto Agreement.**

26 109. Also at the Miami Meeting, Marco Merhej of Big Blue and Ramos signed a
27 document, the terms of which purported to grant to Laurens veto control over the BAD BOY
28 brand and certain intellectual property that belonged to PWI and were the subject of the Brazilian

1 Federal Court's injunction (the "Laurens Veto Agreement"). Caldas, Jr. subsequently signed the
2 Laurens Veto Agreement.

3 110. The Laurens Veto Agreement constituted a business arrangement, deal or
4 transaction with Laurens, individually.

5 111. The intended effect of the Laurens Veto Agreement was to give Laurens,
6 individually, control over the BAD BOY brand.

7 112. Following the Miami Meeting, Ramos transported to Sao Paulo some of the
8 above-referenced documents, including the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement and the
9 Laurens Veto Agreement. In Brazil, Ramos caused Nair Martinez of Big Blue to sign the Big
10 Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement. Ramos continued to refuse to provide a copy of the Big
11 Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement to Nair Martinez, who secretly made a copy of the
12 agreement.

13 113. Despite execution of the Laurens Veto Agreement, in furtherance of the scheme to
14 strip away PWI's trademarks, Caldas, Jr. filed with the San Diego Superior Court a false
15 declaration dated January 16, 2004 stating: "Horizonte has never engaged in any separate
16 business arrangements, deals or transactions with Laurens Offner as an individual."

17 114. Using the United States wire and/or mail services, Caldas, Jr. caused his false
18 declaration to be faxed or mailed to a location in the United States in furtherance of the scheme
19 to steal PWI's intellectual property.

20 **E. HORIZONTE AFFIRMATIVELY CONCEALS ITS MISCONDUCT FROM PWI.**

21 115. In June 2003, Laurens was judicially removed from PWI through the entry of
22 judgment in the Shareholder Litigation and Robin Offner was appointed PWI's Chief Executive
23 Officer and President.

24 116. In or about November 2003, PWI learned that Horizonte was seeking to use
25 PWI's intellectual property in Mexico in conjunction with the sale of BAD BOY branded
26 products.

27 117. Beginning in or about February 2004, Robin Offner and Caldas, Jr. began
28 communicating. Throughout their initial contact, Caldas, Jr. actively concealed from Robin

1 Offner the existence of the above-described illicit agreements involving PWI's intellectual
2 property over which Horizonte was claiming control.

3 118. For example, on or about February 2004, Caldas, Jr. stated to Robin Offner, in
4 writing, "Horizonte signed an agreement with Platypus [PWI] in 2002 with the objective of
5 speeding and enlarging its own business. That agreement was duly executed by both companies.
6 Since the purpose of the agreement was not achieved, Horizonte enforced the provisions
7 covering the non-compliance of the agreement."

8 119. Caldas, Jr. was referring to the "Temporary Assignment Agreement," which had
9 not actually been signed until June 2003 at the earliest.

10 120. On or about February 19, 2004, Robin Offner requested that Caldas, Jr. explain to
11 what Caldas, Jr. was referring when he claimed that Horizonte enforced the written agreement:

12 You also reference that when terms of the agreement between our
13 companies "wasn't met by Platypus, we enforced the provisions covering
14 the non-compliance of the agreement by the parties." Please advise me in
15 what way Platypus did not meet the clauses in the agreement and in what
16 way you enforced the provisions covering the noncompliance.

17 121. Caldas, Jr. did not respond to Robin Offner's February 19, 2004 request for
18 information.

19 122. In fact, Caldas, Jr. was referring to the fact that Horizonte and Laurens had
20 executed purported backdated trademark assignments and filed those purported assignments with
21 various government agencies.

22 123. Caldas, Jr. concealed from PWI that Horizonte had acquired the purported
23 backdated trademark assignments from Laurens.

24 124. As of February 19, 2004, PWI and Alexandra Ponce de Leon had no knowledge
25 or information that Horizonte had acquired purported backdated trademark assignments from
26 Laurens.

27 125. After June 27, 2003 and prior to February 2004, PWI had learned that Laurens
28 had assisted Horizonte in applying for certain trademark rights in the BAD BOY brand in
Mexico.

1 126. After February 19, 2004, PWI caused its attorneys to obtain copies of the official
2 trademark files from the Japanese and United States trademark offices and the Office for
3 Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) for the purported trademark
4 applications held in the name of Horizonte.

5 127. PWI learned for the first time in the latter half of March 2004 that Horizonte had
6 obtained purported backdated trademark assignments from Laurens for Japan, the European
7 Community and the United States.

8 128. Robin Offner then met with Caldas, Jr. and Ramos for the first time in Sao Paulo,
9 Brazil in or about August 2004.

10 129. In or about September 2004, Robin Offner met with Horizonte and its agents in
11 Lisbon, Portugal. During the meeting, Horizonte affirmatively sought to convince PWI, and did
12 convince PWI, that Horizonte was not involved in any illicit transactions.

13 130. During the September 2004 meeting in Lisbon, Horizonte repeatedly
14 acknowledged to PWI that PWI owned all intellectual property rights related to the BAD BOY
15 brand.

16 131. During and after the September 2004 meeting, Horizonte claimed that it was the
17 victim of deception by Laurens and Big Blue.

18 132. Specifically, Horizonte claimed that it was informed by Big Blue that Big Blue
19 was the lawful owner of all intellectual property rights in Brazil related to the BAD BOY brand.

20 133. Horizonte also claimed that it purchased from Big Blue the Brazilian trademark
21 applications for International Classes 5 and 32 in Brazil in or about 2001 or 2002, a time that,
22 according to Horizonte, was prior to Horizonte learning of PWI's right to the trademarks.

23 134. Subsequently, Caldas, Jr. gained a position of trust with PWI and Robin Offner.

24 135. Over several different periods of time occurring between on or about October
25 2004 and on or about November 2005, Horizonte (by Caldas, Jr.) operated aspects of its business
26 out of PWI's San Diego office suite. During these periods, Caldas, Jr. enjoyed the use of his own
27 furnished office, utilized the services of PWI's support staff, lived in Robin Offner's home and
28

1 had full access to such items as Robin Offner's vehicle. In addition, Caldas, Jr. arranged for PWI
2 to provide a cell phone for his use.

3 136. On or about October 2004 through on or about November 2005, Horizonte
4 represented to Robin Offner that, prior to entry of judgment in the Shareholder Litigation,
5 Laurens and Horizonte had agreed to negotiate a joint venture in which Horizonte and PWI
6 would jointly own the International Class 5 and 32 trademarks throughout the world.

7 137. After entry of judgment in the Shareholder Litigation, PWI (acting through Robin
8 Offner) agreed to work with Horizonte towards a deal consistent with the deal Laurens had
9 purportedly been negotiating with Horizonte.

10 138. PWI and Robin Offner later learned that Horizonte's claim that it had agreed with
11 Laurens to a joint venture in which Horizonte and PWI would jointly own the above-described
12 intellectual property was false.

13 139. At the time Horizonte represented to Robin Offner that, prior to entry of judgment
14 in the Shareholder Litigation, Laurens and Horizonte had agreed to negotiate a joint venture in
15 which Horizonte and PWI would jointly own the International Class 5 and 32 trademarks
16 throughout the world, on information and belief, Horizonte was in possession of documents
17 reflecting the fact that the deal that Laurens and Horizonte had contemplated expressly
18 acknowledged that PWI - and only PWI - would have exclusive worldwide right, title and
19 interest in and to the intellectual property that was the subject of the contemplated deal.

20 140. Caldas, Jr. affirmatively misrepresented to PWI what had occurred at the Miami
21 Meeting. Between September 2004 and January 2006, Caldas, Jr. represented to PWI that
22 Horizonte did meet with Laurens in Miami in July 2003, but that the sole purpose of that meeting
23 was to request of Laurens that Laurens put Horizonte into contact with a PWI associate, Sean
24 "Puff Daddy" Combs. Laurens, in turn, claimed that he had been merely vacationing in Miami
25 in July 2003.

26 141. Between on or about January 2004 and on or about January 2006, Horizonte
27 actively concealed from PWI, and lied about the existence of, the written documents reflecting
28

1 Horizonte's acknowledgment that PWI would own the relevant trademark registrations pursuant
2 to the joint venture Horizonte had been negotiating with Laurens.

3 142. Between on or about October 2004 and on or about November 2005, Horizonte
4 also affirmatively sought to convince, and did convince, PWI that Horizonte was not involved in
5 the backdating of any documents.

6 **F. PWI LEARNS OF THE DEFENDANTS' SCHEME.**

7 143. PWI learned in or about November 2005 that Horizonte's statement as to how it
8 purported to acquire the International Class 5 and Class 32 trademark applications in Brazil was
9 false.

10 144. In or about November 2005, Big Blue's principal, Nair Afonso Martinez, admitted
11 to Robin Offner that Big Blue, Horizonte and Laurens had engaged in a conspiracy to steal
12 PWI's intellectual property through a series of backdated documents.

13 145. In or about November 2005, Nair Afonso Martinez disclosed the details of the
14 Miami Meeting to PWI and provided PWI with copies of the Laurens Veto Agreement and the
15 Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement.

16 146. After learning the newly revealed facts about Horizonte's misconduct, Robin
17 Offner confronted Caldas, Jr. about how Horizonte truly acquired the International Class 5 and
18 32 trademarks in Brazil.

19 147. Caldas, Jr. responded by presenting Robin Offner with a document written
20 entirely in Portuguese that was dated July 20, 2002 and entitled "Instrumento Particular De
21 Contrato De Licença De Uso De Pedidos De Registro De Marcas E Logomarca Para A
22 Fabricação, Venda E Distribuição De Produtos" (hereafter "Instrumento").

23 148. Caldas, Jr. claimed to Robin Offner that the Instrumento was actually an
24 agreement for the transfer of ownership of International Class 5 and 32 trademarks in Brazil to
25 Horizonte from Big Blue.

26 149. Robin Offner asked Caldas, Jr. to specifically identify the clause in the document
27 that purported to transfer the ownership of International Class 5 and 32 trademarks in Brazil. In
28

1 response, Caldas, Jr. pointed to a clause written in Portuguese which clause in fact discussed the
2 payment of royalties.

3 150. In fact, the Instrumento did not purport to transfer ownership of the International
4 Class 5 and 32 trademarks in Brazil to Horizonte. Rather, an English translation of the document
5 expressly states, "This agreement or any act related to it, does not grant, does not intend to grant,
6 nor can be used as a motive for the granting of any rights to the LICENSEE over the
7 TRADEMARKS and/or the production and/or commercialization of the PRODUCTS."

8 151. Robin Offner also confronted Caldas, Jr. about the Laurens Veto Agreement.

9 152. Caldas, Jr. adamantly denied signing the Laurens Veto Agreement. In response to
10 Caldas, Jr.'s denial, PWI arranged to hire a forensic questioned document examiner to confirm
11 whether Caldas, Jr. had in fact signed the Laurens Veto Agreement.

12 153. After Caldas, Jr. was told that PWI had arranged for a questioned document
13 examiner to examine Caldas, Jr.'s signature, Caldas, Jr. and Horizonte admitted that the signature
14 was Caldas, Jr.'s.

15 154. In or about December 2005, Laurens admitted to PWI that he and Horizonte had
16 backdated the purported agreements.

17 155. After discovering Caldas, Jr.'s involvement in the backdating of documents, and
18 his lies about such backdating, PWI stopped dealing with Caldas, Jr.

19 156. Throughout his dealings with PWI, Caldas, Jr. had represented to PWI that all of
20 Horizonte's partners had to be informed, were informed and participated in the decision-making
21 process on behalf of Horizonte.

22 157. Caldas, Jr. had also represented to PWI that Caldas, Jr.'s father, Fernando Caldas
23 Pereira Caldas, Sr. ("Caldas, Sr.") and Antonio Manuel Pereira Caldas Castro Henriques
24 ("Henriques"), in particular, were involved in all of Horizonte's significant decisions.

25 158. Caldas, Jr. also had referred to Henriques as the "most important partner" whose
26 assent was required for all significant decisions.

27 159. Henriques has testified under oath, in effect, that he does not believe that
28 Horizonte owns the relevant trademarks.

1 160. On or about December 28, 2005, Caldas, Sr. traveled to San Diego to meet with
2 PWI concerning the allegations of backdating.

3 161. Caldas, Sr. represented to PWI that he controlled Horizonte and that Horizonte's
4 other partners would do whatever Caldas, Sr. told them to do.

5 162. After the December 2005 meeting, Caldas, Sr. asked that Robin Offner travel to
6 Portugal for the express purpose of setting forth the evidence of backdating for the partners of
7 Horizonte.

8 163. In or about January 2006, Robin Offner and PWI's other directors, Alexandra
9 Ponce de Leon and Sylvia Caira, traveled to Lisbon and met with Horizonte's partners, including
10 Caldas, Jr. and Caldas, Sr.

11 164. As requested by Caldas Sr., Robin Offner set forth the evidence of backdating for
12 Horizonte's partners.

13 165. After Robin Offner's presentation of the evidence of backdating, and during the
14 Lisbon meeting in or about January 2006, Caldas, Jr. admitted to PWI that the documents were
15 backdated.

16 166. In or about January 2006, Caldas, Jr. first admitted to PWI that the Miami
17 Meeting involved the illicit backdating of documents purporting to transfer PWI's intellectual
18 property rights.

19 167. In the same meeting in Lisbon, Caldas, Jr. admitted that: (1) he caused the
20 various backdated documents to be filed with governmental agencies and courts; (2) the Miami
21 Meeting had in fact occurred; and, (3) he had lied to PWI about the true facts. Caldas, Jr. also
22 purported to apologize for having lied.

23 168. Subsequently, PWI demanded the return of its trademark applications and
24 registrations from Horizonte.

25 169. Although Horizonte had admitted that the trademarks were acquired via
26 fraudulent backdated documents and that the trademark applications and registrations properly
27 belonged to PWI, Horizonte demanded monetary concessions from PWI for the return of the
28 stolen intellectual property.

G. OTHER ACTIONS RELATED TO THE INSTANT ACTION.

170. There are several other actions related to the instant action.

171. While the Shareholder Litigation was pending, Alexandra Ponce de Leon, in her capacity as the special administrator of the Estate brought actions in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (Eastern Division) seeking to recoup some of the approximately \$11,000,000 in loans that Laurens had secured from Dr. Offner while Dr. Offner descended into Alzheimer's disease.

172. The Shareholder Litigation involved numerous post-trial proceedings, including one proceeding to which Horizonte was a party.

173. On or about June 18, 2004, the San Diego Superior Court issued an order to show cause re contempt and other relief, which order required Horizonte to show cause as to why it should not be adjudged in contempt of court and punished accordingly.

174. Horizonte caused PWI to voluntarily dismiss Horizonte from this show-cause proceeding, without prejudice, through the series of misrepresentations discussed above.

175. On or about April 29, 2005, the San Diego Superior Court accepted ten stipulated findings of contempt against Laurens, which findings included admissions to the following misconduct:

(1) Purporting to transfer PWI's BAD BOY trademark rights to PWI's licensee Big Blue in violation of the Court's May 16, 2002 order;

(2) Purporting to transfer PWI's BAD BOY trademark rights in Europe to Horizonte in violation of the May 16, 2002 order; and,

(3) Purporting to transfer PWI's BAD BOY trademark rights in the United States to Horizonte in violation of the May 16, 2002 order.

176. On or about April 29, 2005, the San Diego Superior Court entered a judgment adjudging Laurens to be in contempt of court.

177. Presently pending in the San Diego Superior Court is case number GIC 837613, entitled *Platypus Wear, Inc., et al. v. Kevin A. Cahill, et al.*, in which PWI is seeking damages for the conspiracy orchestrated by Laurens in which Horizonte and its related agents participated.

1 178. PWI has filed two actions in Brazil against Horizonte related to trademark and
2 copyright infringement by Horizonte in Brazil.

3 179. PWI has filed an action in Brazil to invalidate the Brazilian International Class 5
4 and International Class 32 trademark rights based upon, *inter alia*, the facts that (1) PWI owns a
5 trademark application which predates the trademark filings made by Big Blue and purportedly
6 transferred to Horizonte, (2) the transfer by Big Blue was made in violation of a Brazilian court
7 order, and (3) the illegally transferred trademark rights also incorporate PWI's copyrights
8 without PWI's authorization.

9 180. PWI has filed an action in the United States District Court for the Southern
10 District of Florida against some of Horizonte's partners and PWI's former attorneys in Brazil.
11 Caldas, Jr. and Ramos are named defendants in this action, however, PWI has been unable to
12 effectuate service of process upon them.

13 181. On or about September 9, 2004, PWI filed a nullity action before the Mexican
14 Institute of Industrial Property ("IMPI") against the trademark registration No. 822167 BAD
15 BOY POWER DRINK (& DESIGN), filed by Horizonte. This registration incorporates PWI's
16 protected FACE design copyright as part of the trademark.

17 182. In or about May 2005, IMPI declared Horizonte's registration null and void on the
18 basis of PWI's FACE design copyright. Horizonte has appealed that decision, which appeal is
19 still pending.

20 183. On or about May 24, 2006, PWI opposed in the United States Patent & Trademark
21 Office trademark application number 76/380011 for BAD BOY POWER DRINK (& DESIGN),
22 filed by Horizonte on March 8, 2002. This application also incorporates PWI's FACE design
23 copyright. In response to this action, Horizonte has cross-claimed to cancel PWI's United States
24 registration for the FACE design in Internacional Class 32.

25 184. In addition, PWI filed an infringement action against Horizonte's former can
26 supplier, Ball Metal Beverage Container Corporation ("Ball") in the United States District Court
27 for the District of Colorado. That case has been settled with an agreement by Ball to no longer
28 produce infringing cans.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF – ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

185. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

186. Plaintiffs contend that the document entitled “Trademark Assignment” that was filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office is invalid and unenforceable because, *inter alia*: (1) it was signed in direct violation of the San Diego Superior Court’s judgment in the Shareholder Litigation; (2) it was signed by Laurens at a time that Laurens lacked any authority to bind PWI to such assignment; (3) it was signed by Laurens at a time that Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos knew or had reason to know that Laurens lacked authority to bind PWI to such assignment; and (4) Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concealed from PWI the circumstances of the signing of the purported assignment; and, (5) there was a failure of consideration for the purported assignment.

187. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos contend that the document entitled “Trademark Assignment” is valid.

188. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between plaintiffs and Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concerning their respective rights with respect to the purported assignment.

189. Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination of the parties’ respective rights and duties with respect to the purported assignment.

190. A judicial determination is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that the parties may determine their respective rights and duties with respect to the purported assignment. The unsettled state of affairs with respect to the validity of the purported assignment has and will continue to prejudice the rights of plaintiffs.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF – ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

191. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

192. Plaintiffs contend that the document entitled “Deed of Assignment” pertaining to Application/Registration Number 002383818 that was filed with the Office for Harmonization in

1 the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) is invalid and unenforceable because, *inter alia*:
 2 (1) it was signed in direct violation of the San Diego Superior Court's judgment in the
 3 Shareholder Litigation; (2) it was signed by Laurens at a time that Laurens lacked any authority
 4 to bind PWI to such assignment; (3) it was signed by Laurens at a time that Horizonte, Caldas, Jr.
 5 and Ramos knew or had reason to know that Laurens lacked authority to bind PWI to such
 6 assignment; and (4) Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concealed from PWI the circumstances of
 7 the signing of the purported assignment; and, (5) there was a failure of consideration for the
 8 purported assignment.

9 193. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that Horizonte,
 10 Caldas, Jr. and Ramos contend that the document entitled "Deed of Assignment" pertaining to
 11 Application/Registration Number 002383818 is valid.

12 194. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between plaintiffs and Horizonte,
 13 Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concerning their respective rights with respect to the purported
 14 assignment.

15 195. Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination of the parties' respective rights and duties
 16 with respect to the purported assignment.

17 196. A judicial determination is necessary and appropriate at this time under the
 18 circumstances in order that the parties may determine their respective rights and duties with
 19 respect to the purported assignment. The unsettled state of affairs with respect to the validity of
 20 the purported assignment has and will continue to prejudice the rights of plaintiffs.

21 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **DECLARATORY RELIEF – ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS**

23 197. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

24 198. Plaintiffs contend that the document entitled "Deed of Assignment" pertaining to
 25 Application/Registration Number 002103323 that was filed with the Office for Harmonization in
 26 the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) is invalid and unenforceable because, *inter alia*:
 27 (1) it was signed in direct violation of the San Diego Superior Court's judgment in the
 28 Shareholder Litigation; (2) it was signed by Laurens at a time that Laurens lacked any authority

1 to bind PWI to such assignment; (3) it was signed by Laurens at a time that Horizonte, Caldas, Jr.
2 and Ramos knew or had reason to know that Laurens lacked authority to bind PWI to such
3 assignment; and (4) Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concealed from PWI the circumstances of
4 the signing of the purported assignment; and, (5) there was a failure of consideration for the
5 purported assignment.

6 199. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that Horizonte,
7 Caldas, Jr. and Ramos contend that the document entitled "Deed of Assignment" pertaining to
8 Application/Registration Number 002103323 is valid.

9 200. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between plaintiffs and Horizonte,
10 Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concerning their respective rights with respect to the purported
11 assignment.

12 201. Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination of the parties' respective rights and duties
13 with respect to the purported assignment.

14 202. A judicial determination is necessary and appropriate at this time under the
15 circumstances in order that the parties may determine their respective rights and duties with
16 respect to the purported assignment. The unsettled state of affairs with respect to the validity of
17 the purported assignment has and will continue to prejudice the rights of plaintiffs.

18 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **DECLARATORY RELIEF – ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS**

20 203. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

21 204. Plaintiffs contend that the document entitled "Assignment" that was filed with the
22 Japanese Patent Office is invalid and unenforceable because, *inter alia*: (1) it was signed in
23 direct violation of the San Diego Superior Court's judgment in the Shareholder Litigation; (2) it
24 was signed by Laurens at a time that Laurens lacked any authority to bind PWI to such
25 assignment; (3) it was signed by Laurens at a time that Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos knew or
26 had reason to know that Laurens lacked authority to bind PWI to such assignment; and (4)
27 Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concealed from PWI the circumstances of the signing of the
28 purported assignment; and, (5) there was a failure of consideration for the purported assignment.

205. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos contend that the document entitled "Assignment" is valid.

206. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between plaintiffs and Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concerning their respective rights with respect to the purported assignment.

207. Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination of the parties' respective rights and duties with respect to the purported assignment.

208. A judicial determination is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that the parties may determine their respective rights and duties with respect to the purported assignment. The unsettled state of affairs with respect to the validity of the purported assignment has and will continue to prejudice the rights of plaintiffs.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

DECLARATORY RELIEF – ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

209: Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

210. Plaintiffs contend that the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement is invalid and unenforceable because, *inter alia*, Laurens released the trademarks into the control of Big Blue with the instruction that Big Blue transfer them to Horizonte at a time that: (1) Laurens lacked any authority to release the trademarks; (2) Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos knew or had reason to know that Laurens had no authority to release the trademarks; and (4) Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concealed from PWI the circumstances giving rise to the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement.

211. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos contend that the document entitled Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement is valid.

212. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between plaintiffs and Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos concerning their respective rights with respect to the purported agreement.

213. Plaintiffs desire a judicial determination of the parties' respective rights and duties with respect to the purported agreement.

214. A judicial determination is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that the parties may determine their respective rights and duties with respect to the purported agreement. The unsettled state of affairs with respect to the validity of the purported agreement has and will continue to prejudice the rights of plaintiffs.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

AIDING AND ABETTING BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY – PWI AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

215. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

216. As a person purporting to act as an officer and director of PWI, Laurens owed to PWI the duties of a fiduciary or is estopped from denying he owed to PWI the duties of a fiduciary.

217. By his conduct as alleged above, Laurens breached his fiduciary duty to PWI.

218. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos each aided and abetted Laurens' breaches of his fiduciary duty to PWI.

219. By aiding and abetting Laurens' breaches of fiduciary duty, Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos caused damage to PWI.

220. The above-described conduct of Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos was oppressive, malicious and fraudulent, and was intended to cause injury to PWI. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos are therefore liable for exemplary or punitive damages.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE – THE ESTATE AND THE TRUST AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

221. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

222. The Estate and the Trust are creditors of PWI.

223. Laurens made the transfer of the trademark registrations to Horizonte with actual intent to defraud any creditor of PWI.

224. PWI did not receive a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer of the trademark registrations to Horizonte.

1 225. By the conduct alleged herein, Laurens intended to make PWI insolvent by
2 transferring away all of its assets such that PWI would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as
3 they became due.

4 226. On information and belief, the defendants and each of them made the purported
5 transfers with an actual intent to hinder, delay and defraud PWI's creditors.

6 227. On information and belief, by his fraudulent course of conduct, Laurens intended
7 that PWI would incur debts beyond its ability to pay the debts as they came due.

8 228. The above-described conduct of Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos was
9 oppressive, malicious and fraudulent, and was intended to cause injury to PWI, the Estate and the
10 Trust. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos are therefore liable for exemplary or punitive damages.

11 229. The Estate and the Trust have suffered and are suffering irreparable harm as a
12 result of the aforementioned fraudulent conveyances and are entitled to avoidance of the
13 purported conveyances and an order enjoining the defendants from exercising or purporting to
14 exercise any rights under the purported backdated, fraudulent agreements and assignments.

15 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **CONVERSION – PWI AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS**

17 230. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

18 231. At all relevant times, PWI has been the owner of, and had a right to possession of,
19 the BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY Copyrights.

20 232. At all relevant times, the defendants have known that PWI is the owner of the
21 BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY Copyrights.

22 233. Notwithstanding Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos' actual knowledge of PWI's
23 intellectual property rights as alleged herein, defendant Horizonte and defendants Caldas, Jr. and
24 Ramos, acting as agents for Horizonte within the authority and in pursuit of the partnership
25 business, have wrongfully converted to their own unauthorized use PWI's intellectual property.

26 234. PWI has demanded that the defendants cease the use of PWI's intellectual
27 property.

28 235. The defendants have refused.

236. PWI has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of the defendants' tortious conversion of PWI's intellectual property, as set forth above.

237. The above-described conduct of Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos was oppressive, malicious and fraudulent, and was intended to cause injury to PWI. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos are therefore liable for exemplary or punitive damages.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST – PWI AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

238. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

239. At all relevant times, PWI had a right to the BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY Copyrights.

240. At all relevant times, defendants acquired certain of the BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY Copyrights through fraud and deceit and/or otherwise wrongful conduct.

241. By virtue of the Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos' fraudulent and wrongful acts, the defendants hold the certain of the BAD BOY Trademarks and the BAD BOY Copyrights as a constructive trustee for the benefit of PWI.

242. The above-described conduct of Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos was oppressive, malicious and fraudulent, and was intended to cause injury to PWI. Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos are therefore liable for exemplary or punitive damages.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNFAIR COMPETITION (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200) – PWI, THE ESTATE AND

THE TRUST AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

243. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

244. California Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*, prohibits any person or entity involved in any business or profession in the State of California from engaging in unfair competition, including engaging in any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice.

245. The conduct of Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos alleged in this complaint violated California Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*

1 246. PWI, the Estate and the Trust have been and continue to be harmed by
2 defendants' unfair competition and plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief remedying and
3 preventing such unfair competition and restitution.

4 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **FRAUD AND DECEIT – PWI AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS**

6 247. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

7 248. At all relevant times, the defendants and each of them knew that Laurens was
8 acting on PWI's behalf without authority and in direct contravention of the judgment entered in
9 the Shareholder Litigation.

10 249. At all relevant times, the defendants further knew that Laurens was acting against
11 the best interests of PWI in favor of his own personal interests and the interests of Horizonte.

12 250. The defendants and each of them intentionally participated with Laurens in his
13 scheme to strip away the valuable trademark rights belonging to PWI.

14 251. As alleged above in detail, the defendants intentionally suppressed such
15 information from PWI to further their scheme to strip away the valuable trademark rights
16 belonging to PWI.

17 252. As alleged above in detail, defendants made misrepresentations of material fact to
18 PWI including, *inter alia*, misrepresenting to PWI that Horizonte was acting in good faith and
19 misrepresenting how PWI obtained the International Class 5 and International Class 32
20 registrations in Brazil as alleged herein.

21 253. Defendants intended to induce PWI's reliance upon defendants' suppression of
22 information and misrepresentation of material facts.

23 254. PWI relied to its detriment that the defendants would act in a manner consistent
24 with good faith and fair dealing in connection with the business relationship between PWI and
25 Horizonte.

26 255. PWI also relied to its detriment upon the defendants' aforementioned conduct by
27 (1) forbearing taking legal action with respect to the defendants, (2) incurring attorneys' fees and
28 costs in connection with attempting to negotiate an agreement with Horizonte consistent with the

1 purported deal that Horizonte claimed it had been negotiating with Laurens, (3) incurring travel
 2 expenses associated with trips to meet with Horizonte and others in the course of negotiating
 3 with Horizonte for a deal consistent with the purported deal that Horizonte claimed it had been
 4 negotiating with Laurens, and (4) voluntarily dismissing Horizonte from the San Diego Superior
 5 Court contempt proceeding alleged herein.

6 256. PWI has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of defendants' wrongful
 7 acts as set forth above.

8 257. The above-described conduct of Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos was
 9 oppressive, malicious and fraudulent, and was intended to cause injury to PWI. Horizonte,
 10 Caldas, Jr. and Ramos are therefore liable for exemplary or punitive damages.

11 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **CIVIL CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD – PWI AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS**

13 258. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 184 above.

14 259. The defendants had knowledge of the facts and circumstances alleged above, and
 15 actively participated in concert with each other in regard to such acts and omissions.

16 260. Based upon the foregoing, the defendants are liable for all damages proximately
 17 caused by their actions.

18 261. The foregoing fraudulent activities, as actively participated in by the defendants,
 19 proximately caused damage to PWI.

20 262. The conduct of the defendants was not privileged or justified.

21 263. The above-described conduct of Horizonte, Caldas, Jr. and Ramos was
 22 oppressive, malicious and fraudulent, and was intended to cause injury to PWI. Horizonte,
 23 Caldas, Jr. and Ramos are therefore liable for exemplary or punitive damages.

24 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

25 WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand judgment be entered in their favor and against
 26 defendants as follows:

27 1. for actual compensatory, consequential, incidental and special damages in
 28 an amount to be proven at trial;

1 2. for injunctive relief including, *inter alia*, an order enjoining the defendants
2 from exercising or purporting to exercise any rights under the purported backdated fraudulent
3 agreements and assignments;

4 3. for a declaration that the document entitled "Trademark Assignment" is
5 invalid and unenforceable;

6 4. for a declaration that the documents entitled "Deed of Assignment" are
7 invalid and unenforceable;

8 5. for a declaration that the document entitled "Assignment" is invalid and
9 unenforceable;

10 6. for a declaration that the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer
11 Agreement is invalid and unenforceable;

12 7. for an order conveying the return of PWI's intellectual property to PWI;

13 8. for an order voiding the purported conveyances;

14 9. for punitive and exemplary damages;

15 10. for such civil penalties as allowed by law;

16 11. for attorneys' fees and costs of the suit as allowed by law;

17 12. for pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as allowed by law; and,

18 13. for such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

19 Dated: February 2, 2007

20 _____
21 Karen B. King, Esq.
22 Attorney for plaintiffs
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ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, state bar number, and address): Michael H. Riney, Esq. (116137) Karen B. King, Esq. (167568) 600 West Broadway 501 West Broadway Suite 950 Suite 2020 San Diego, CA 92101 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: (619) 330-3000 FAX NO.: (619) 330-3010 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiffs PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., et al.		FOR COURT USE ONLY <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">FILED</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Clerk of the Superior Court</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.1em;">APR 03 2007</div> <div style="text-align: center;">By: M. WONG-JIMENEZ, Deputy</div>	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HALL OF JUSTICE, 330 W. BROADWAY, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-3827 <input type="checkbox"/> MADGE BRADLEY BLDG., 1409 4TH AVE., SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-3105 <input type="checkbox"/> NORTH COUNTY DIVISION, 325 S. MELROSE DR., VISTA, CA 92081-6643 <input type="checkbox"/> EAST COUNTY DIVISION, 250 E. MAIN ST., EL CAJON, CA 92020-3941 <input type="checkbox"/> RAMONA BRANCH, 1428 MONTECITO RD., RAMONA, CA 92065-5200 <input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH COUNTY DIVISION, 500 3RD AVE., CHULA VISTA, CA 91910-5649		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JUDGE Hon. Richard E. L. Strauss <input type="checkbox"/> MASTER CALENDAR DEPT 75 CASE NUMBER GIC 879491	
PLAINTIFF(S)/PETITIONER(S) PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., et al.		DEFENDANT(S)/RESPONDENT(S) HORIZONTE LTDA, et al.	
CERTIFICATE OF: PROGRESS; INABILITY TO RESPOND; INABILITY TO DEFAULT (San Diego Superior Court Rules: Division II, rules 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.34; Division IV rules 4.169 & 4.170)			

MUST BE FILED ON COURT APPROVED FORM WITH A STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE OR MESSENGER SERVICE SLIP.

The ☒ plaintiff(s) ☐ defendant(s) in the above-entitled case, by and through their attorney(s) Michael H. Riney, Esq. and Karen B. King, Esq. certify that: (CHECK ONE BOX)

31 ☒ Plaintiff has been unable to serve the complaint on defendant(s) HORIZONTE LTDA, FERNANDO MARIA AGOSTINHO PEREIRA CALDAS, JR. and ROBERTO SILVA RAMOS (May list more than one defendant)

31 ☐ Plaintiff requests stay under claim for uninsured/underinsured as to: _____ (ALL or list individual(s))

35 ☐ Defendant was served on _____, and is unable to answer or otherwise respond.

38 ☐ Plaintiff served defendant on _____, but was unable to request entry of default.

Therefore, it is requested that the time be extended until June 4, 2007 for filing of a(n):

- ☒ CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (SDSC CIV-345)
☐ ANSWER OR OTHER DEFENDANT APPEARANCE
☐ REQUEST FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT (SDSC CIV-204)

Reason(s): Please see Attachment "A" hereto.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct:

Dated: April 3, 2007

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY(S)

Michael H. Riney, Esq.

Karen B. King, Esq.

FOR COURT USE ONLY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTENSION GRANTED - DOCUMENT CHECKED ABOVE SHALL BE FILED NOT LATER THAN: <u>6/4/07</u>	AT: _____ M. DEPT _____
<input type="checkbox"/> EXTENSION DENIED - THIS MATTER IS SET FOR HEARING ON: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> INSUFFICIENT REASON FOR DELAY OF CASE. <input type="checkbox"/> OBTAIN ORDER FOR PUBLICATION IMMEDIATELY.	
DATED: <u>4/6/07</u>	RICHARD E. L. STRAUSS JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE TO COUNSEL REQUESTING EXTENSION: After Court's decision, you must serve a copy of this certificate on all counsel concerned.	

CERTIFICATE OF:
PROGRESS; INABILITY TO RESPOND; INABILITY TO DEFAULT

Platypus Wear, Inc., et al. v. Horizonte, Ltda., et al.
San Diego Superior Court case number GIC 879491

Attachment "A" to Certificate of Progress

Plaintiffs have initiated service of the Brazilian-resident defendants in Brazil by registered mail, return receipt requested, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 415.40. On April 2, 2007, Plaintiffs received a return receipt apparently signed by an agent of defendant Horizonte as well as the original service package mailed to defendants Horizonte and Caldas, Jr. Plaintiffs are presently having certain remarks on the package translated and are researching the effectiveness of the service upon Horizonte and Caldas, Jr. Service upon defendant Ramos is outstanding. The United States Postal Service ("U.S.P.S.") website's tracking service indicates that the service package has not yet arrived at the Brazilian mailing address. If the document is not received shortly, Plaintiffs are informed that the next step is to initiate an inquiry with the U.S.P.S. Should such an inquiry be required, Plaintiffs are informed that such inquiry may take up to 60 days from the date the inquiry is initiated to resolve.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 06-20976-CIV-MORENO

PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a California
corporation.

Plaintiff,

v.

CLARKE MODET & CO., INC., a Florida
corporation; CLARKE, MODET AND
COMPANY, S.L., a foreign corporation; ELISA
SANTUCCI, an individual, FERNANDO
CALDAS PEREIRA CALDAS, SR., an
individual, FERNANDO MARIA AGOSTINHO
PEREIRA CALDAS, JR., an individual,
ROBERTO SILVA RAMOS, an individual,
FREDERICO DE CARVALHO MARQUES
D'OREY MENANO, an individual, and
ANTONIO MANUEL PEREIRA CALDAS
CASTRO HENRIQUES, an individual,

Defendants.

AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc. ("PWI"), files this Amended Complaint for Damages and Demand for Jury Trial against Defendants Clarke Modet & Co., Inc., Clarke Modet and Company, S.L., Elisa Santucci, Fernando Caldas, Sr., Fernando Maria Agostinho Pereira Caldas, Jr., Frederico de Carvalho Marques D'Orey Menano, and Antonio Manuel Pereira Caldas Castro Henriques, and says:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This is an action by PWI to recover damages incurred as a result of the Defendants' scheme to strip away PWI's trademarks. PWI is the owner of various trademarks relating to the "BAD BOY" brand. Defendants engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity, theft, fraud, conversion, legal malpractice and breaches of fiduciary duties by which they stole and/or illegally transferred PWI's intellectual property for the benefit of Defendants, Laurens

Offner, and a Brazilian company known as Big Blue in locations which include, but are not limited to, the United States, Europe, Brazil, and Mexico. As a result of Defendants' unlawful actions, PWI has incurred millions of dollars in damages including attorneys' fees defending its trademarks and lost past and future revenue.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(3) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, is between citizens of different states and citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties.

3. Plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc. is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in Las Vegas, Nevada. Plaintiff does business as Bad Boy Brands.

4. Defendant Clarke Modet and Company, S.L. ("Clarke Modet, S.L.") is a law firm based in Spain, with offices in, among other locations, Brazil and Florida. Clarke Modet & Co., Inc. ("Clarke Modet, Inc.") is a Florida corporation that is owned and operated by Clarke Modet, S.L. with offices located at 1221 Brickell Avenue, Suite 940, Miami, Florida. Clarke Modet, S.L. operates its law practice in Miami, Florida through Clarke Modet, Inc. Defendants Clarke Modet, S.L. and Clarke Modet, Inc. shall collectively be referred to as "Clarke Modet."

5. On information and belief, Defendant Elisa Santucci ("Santucci") is an individual residing in Brazil. At all relevant times, Santucci was and is an agent and/or employee and/or partner of Clarke Modet and, in doing the things herein alleged, was acting within the scope of such agency and/or employment and/or partnership.

6. On information and belief, Defendant Fernando Caldas Pereira Caldas, Sr. ("Caldas, Sr.") is a Portuguese resident and refers to himself as a partner of Horizonte, Ltda., on information and belief, a Brazilian limited partnership ("Horizonte").

7. On information and belief, Defendant Fernando Maria Agostinho Pereira Caldas, Jr. ("Caldas, Jr.") is the son of Caldas, Sr., is a Portuguese resident and refers to himself as a partner of Horizonte.

8. On information and belief, Defendant Roberto Silva Ramos ("Ramos") is either a Portuguese or a Brazilian resident and refers to himself as a partner of Horizonte.

9. On information and belief, Defendant Frederico de Carvalho Marques D'Orey Menano ("Menano") is either a Portuguese or Brazilian resident and refers to himself as a partner of Horizonte.

10. On information and belief, Defendant Antonio Manuel Pereira Caldas Castro Henriques ("Henriques") is a Portuguese resident and refers to himself as a partner of Horizonte.

11. Defendants Caldas, Sr., Caldas, Jr., Ramos, Menano and Henriques are collectively referred to as the "Horizonte Defendants." Clarke Model, Santucci and the Horizonte Defendants are sometimes collectively referred to as the "Defendants."

12. At all times material hereto, the Horizonte Defendants were acting within their authority and in pursuit of the business of Horizonte.

13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each of the Defendants pursuant to and in accordance with Florida Statutes §§ 48.193(1)(a)(b)(f) and/or (2), because at all times material hereto each of the Defendants did one or more of the following, each of which is sufficient to establish jurisdiction over them: (i) operated, conducted, engaged in or carried on a business or business venture in Florida or had an office or agency in Florida; (ii) committed tortious acts within Florida; (iii) caused injury to persons, and/or property within Florida, at or about the time that they were engaged in solicitation or service activities in Florida, by, among other things, the following: (a) acquiescing and/or being a willing participant in acts that caused injury to persons, and/or property within Florida, (b) being physically present in this jurisdiction while engaging in the commission of the tortious acts mentioned below, (c) engaging in communications, i.e. telephone, e-mail, facsimile, dealing with the facts and circumstances mentioned below, and (d) attending in person meetings in Florida during the period of time the causes of action alleged herein accrued; and, (iii) engaged in substantial and not isolated activity within Florida.

14. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a)(2) and 1391(a)(3) in that a substantial part of the events or omissions on which the claim is based occurred within this District in Miami, Florida.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS RELATED TO ALL COUNTS

A. PWI.

15. PWI has been in business since 1984 and is in the business of licensing the use of its intellectual property in the United States and around the world.

16. At all relevant times, PWI has been the owner of trademark rights in the mark "BAD BOY," and related design marks.

17. At all relevant times, PWI has been the owner of United States Copyright, VA 734-334, registered September 27, 1995, for the copyright of a face design commonly used with PWI's "BAD BOY" registered trademark.

B. Illicit Management and Control of PWI.

18. Until June 2003, PWI was illicitly controlled by Laurens Offner ("Laurens"), who claimed to be PWI's controlling shareholder.

19. Laurens had usurped control over PWI from Laurens' elderly father, the late Dr. Franklin F. Offner, PWI's true controlling shareholder.

20. In 2002, some of PWI's other shareholders filed actions in San Diego Superior Court seeking, *inter alia*, to remove Laurens from his illegitimate position of control over PWI and for a judicial declaration as to PWI's true ownership (the San Diego Superior Court actions are hereafter referred to collectively as the "Shareholder Litigation"). This lawsuit placed the Horizonte Defendants' use of PWI's intellectual property in jeopardy.

21. Early in the Shareholder Litigation, on May 16, 2002, the San Diego Superior Court entered an order enjoining Laurens from transferring PWI's trademarks without a majority vote of PWI's board of directors (the "May 16, 2002 order").

22. The Shareholder Litigation was tried to a jury in May and June of 2003.

23. On June 27, 2003, the San Diego Superior Court trial judge entered judgment in the Shareholder Litigation (the "Judgment"), which judgment ruled, *inter alia*:

- (1) Laurens embezzled \$588,535.00 from PWI;
- (2) Clear and convincing evidence established that Laurens committed fraud, oppression and malice and was liable to PWI for punitive damages in the amount of \$150,000;
- (3) Laurens was enjoined from acting as a director of PWI until at least June 26, 2007;
- (4) Laurens was enjoined from acting on behalf of PWI; and,
- (5) Laurens owned only a minority interest in PWI.

24. Pursuant to the Judgment, PWI's current management took control over PWI at the conclusion of the trial in the Shareholder Litigation. PWI's current management is hereafter referred to as "PWI's Management."

25. On April 29, 2005, the San Diego Superior Court accepted ten stipulated findings of contempt against Laurens, which findings included admissions to the following misconduct:

- (1) Purporting to transfer PWI's "BAD BOY" trademark rights to PWI's licensee Big Blue in violation of the Court's May 16, 2002 order;
- (2) Purporting to transfer PWI's "BAD BOY" trademark rights in Europe to Horizonte in violation of the May 16, 2002 order; and,
- (3) Purporting to transfer PWI's "BAD BOY" trademark rights in the United States to Horizonte in violation of the May 16, 2002 order.

26. On April 29, 2005, the San Diego Superior Court entered judgment against Laurens adjudging Laurens to be in contempt of court.

C. PWI's Former Brazilian Counsel.

27. While under the illicit control of Laurens, and continuing until on or about October, 2003, PWI's intellectual property interests in Brazil were represented by the international law firm Defendant Clarke Modet and its partner, Defendant Santucci.

28. Clarke Modet and Santucci's representation of PWI included representing PWI in legal matters related to PWI's licensee Big Blue Comercio Ltda. ("Big Blue") and Horizonte, discussed *infra*.

29. Subsequently, in 2005, PWI's Management learned that, as alleged in greater detail herein, Clarke Modet and Santucci, through their representation of PWI, participated with Laurens and the Horizonte Defendants in a scheme to strip PWI of its valuable trademark rights.

30. Neither Santucci nor Clarke Modet ever disclosed to PWI's Management their participation with Laurens and the Horizonte Defendants in purporting to strip PWI of its valuable trademark rights.

31. Santucci and Clarke Modet concealed from PWI's Management their participation with Laurens and the Horizonte Defendants in attempting to strip PWI of its valuable trademark rights.

D. Horizonte.

32. Horizonte produces and distributes beverages and related products. On information and belief, Horizonte is owned and operated by the Horizonte Defendants and their related entities.

33. At all relevant times since 2001, Horizonte used and continues to use PWI's "BAD BOY" trademarks and copyright on its products, including having engaged in business to distribute in the United States, and specifically Florida.

E. The Criminal Enterprise is Formed.

34. During the Shareholder Litigation, it became clear that Laurens was going to lose his illicit control over PWI as a result of an anticipated adverse judgment in the Shareholder Litigation, which, in turn, would adversely impact the Horizonte Defendants who had been utilizing PWI's trademarks.

35. In April, May or June 2003, Laurens told Santucci and certain of the Horizonte Defendants that he might lose control over PWI.

36. Accordingly, as evidenced by a letter from Ramos to Laurens, no later than June 10, 2003, Laurens and the Defendants formed an association for the sole purpose of stripping PWI of its intellectual property rights by transferring PWI's intellectual property rights to Horizonte.

37. By no later than June 25, 2003, Santucci was aware that Laurens could not sign a contract on behalf of PWI. In fact, on June 27, 2003, the San Diego Superior Court formally entered judgment in the Shareholder Litigation holding that Laurens had no authority to act on behalf of PWI and enjoining Laurens from acting on behalf of PWI.

38. At the conclusion of the trial in the Shareholder Litigation and some time prior to July 1, 2003, Laurens advised all or some of the Horizonte Defendants that he had been removed from PWI.

39. After entry of the June 27, 2003 Judgment, PWI's Management (i.e., the new and legitimate management) attempted to reach Santucci by telephone.

40. Santucci intentionally avoided responding to PWI's attempt to contact her in order to maintain a façade of ignorance of the fact that Laurens was not authorized to act on behalf of PWI.

41. After learning that PWI's Management was attempting to contact her, Santucci telephoned Nair Afonso Martinez of Big Blue, a PWI licensee, and informed her about the call from PWI's Management. Martinez stated that Santucci did not return the call because she would not be able to help Big Blue after the call was returned and she was formally told about the change in PWI's management.

F. The Enterprise's Pattern of Criminal Activity.

1. The Meeting in Miami, Florida.

42. Approximately two weeks after the entry of the Judgment in the Shareholder Litigation, on or about July 12 or 13, 2003, Santucci flew to Miami, Florida to attend a meeting (the "Miami Meeting").

43. The Miami Meeting was also attended by Laurens, Marco Merhej of Big Blue and Ramos of Horizonte. Caldas, Jr. of Horizonte participated by telephone.

44. The purpose of the Miami Meeting was to negotiate and execute documents that would implement the criminal enterprise's scheme to fraudulently transfer PWI's intellectual property to Horizonte and Big Blue pursuant to the Defendants' and Laurens' scheme to strip PWI of its intellectual property.

2. The Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement.

45. PWI has had a licensing relationship with Big Blue since 1992.

46. On or about July 28, 1998, PWI and Big Blue executed a new license agreement (the "1998 Big Blue License Agreement").

47. The 1998 Big Blue License Agreement confirmed Big Blue's agreement that PWI owned and had exclusive worldwide right, title and interest in and to all United States and worldwide trademarks, copyrights, service marks, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights in any way regarding the "BAD BOY" and "BAD BOY CLUB" marks and designs.

48. For many years, Big Blue had filed trademark applications and registrations for PWI's "BAD BOY" face and word trademarks in Big Blue's own name and for Big Blue's benefit.

49. Big Blue had no right to use without PWI's permission the "BAD BOY" trademark applications and registrations that Big Blue had registered in its own name and was required to assign the registration and applications to PWI because: (1) Big Blue was contractually obligated to do so pursuant to paragraph 5.4 of the 1998 Big Blue License Agreement; and, (2) Big Blue's trademarks used PWI's copyright.

50. On July 25, 2002, based upon Big Blue's failure to pay royalties and assign the trademark rights to PWI, PWI commenced litigation against Big Blue in Federal Court in Brazil (the "*PWI v. Big Blue* action"). Defendants Clarke Modet and Santucci represented PWI in the *PWI v. Big Blue* action. On or about February 25, 2003, the Brazilian Federal Court suspended Big Blue's rights to use PWI's trademarks, by entry of an injunction.

51. At or about the time of the Miami Meeting, Santucci prepared a settlement agreement between Big Blue and PWI designed to settle the *PWI v. Big Blue* action.

52. Santucci had informed Big Blue in an e-mail that she would sign agreements on behalf of PWI because Laurens was prohibited by a court order from signing agreements on behalf of PWI.

53. Santucci backdated the settlement agreement that she prepared in or about July 2003 to April 15, 2003 (the "Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement"). The document was backdated for the fraudulent purpose of attempting to evade the Judgment in the Shareholder Litigation.

54. At the Miami Meeting, Marco Merhej of Big Blue was instructed by Laurens and/or all or some of the Horizonte Defendants that Big Blue would receive the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement under certain conditions, which conditions included the requirement that Big Blue transfer to Horizonte Big Blue's trademark applications for the "BAD BOY" brand related to products in International Class 5 and International Class 32.

55. Laurens and Santucci required Big Blue to assign to Horizonte those applications in order to receive PWI's intellectual property that the Brazilian Federal Court had suspended Big Blue from using.

56. Pursuant to the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement drafted by Santucci:

- (1) PWI's lawsuit against Big Blue was fully settled;
- (2) Big Blue was permitted to retain all trademark registrations and applications originally registered or filed in its name;
- (3) PWI forfeited any right to past damages/royalties; and
- (4) Big Blue was required to pay \$50,000 annually to PWI, beginning two years after the purported settlement.

57. In exchange for receiving the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement, Big Blue assigned to Horizonte the applications related to products in International Class 5 and International Class 32.

58. In order to create a basis in the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement for disregarding PWI's rights under the 1998 License Agreement between PWI and Big Blue, Santucci included in the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement a clause stating that Marco Merhej, who signed the 1998 License Agreement on behalf of Big Blue, did not "have sufficient knowledge of the English language."

59. At all relevant times, Marco Merhej of Big Blue has been capable of speaking, reading and understanding the English language fluently.

60. At all relevant times, Santucci knew that Marco Merhej of Big Blue was capable of speaking, reading and understanding the English language fluently.

61. Santucci was the only person to sign the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement on behalf of PWI. At the time she signed the agreement, neither Clarke Modet nor Santucci were authorized by PWI to negotiate and execute the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement on PWI's behalf.

62. Nair Afonso Martinez of Big Blue did not sign the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement at the Miami Meeting.

63. Rather, Santucci returned to her office in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil with the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement at which time she requested Nair Afonso Martinez of Big Blue to fly to Rio de Janeiro to sign the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement in Santucci's office.

64. Nair Afonso Martinez flew to Rio de Janeiro as requested by Santucci and signed the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement in Santucci's office.

65. In order to conceal the fact that she was working against her client PWI's interests, Santucci caused Horizonte and/or all or some of the Horizonte Defendants to pay Santucci's legal fees in connection with the Miami Meeting and the drafting of the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement.

66. The Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement was filed with the Brazilian Federal Court on or about July 17, 2003.

67. Santucci subsequently faxed to PWI's Management in San Diego a copy of the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement.

3. The Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement.

68. Also at the Miami Meeting, Big Blue and Laurens signed a document by which it was agreed that Laurens would receive fifty percent (50%) of Big Blue's profits from the future use of the trademarks including "BAD BOY," "BAD GIRL," "BAD BOY CLUB," "Face" Mark, and the "Original Logo" Mark ("Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement").

69. Santucci was involved, either directly or indirectly, in the negotiating and executing of the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement. Neither Clarke Modet nor Santucci were authorized by PWI to negotiate the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement.

70. All or some of the Horizonte Defendants were involved and participated in the negotiation and execution of the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement.

4. The Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement.

71. Also at the Miami Meeting, it was agreed among Santucci, Laurens, all or some of the Horizonte Defendants and Big Blue, that Big Blue would be required to transfer to Horizonte the trademark applications related to products in International Class 5 and International Class 32 from Big Blue as a condition to Big Blue's receiving PWI's intellectual property pursuant to the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement (the "Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement").

72. At the time the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement was made, the order of the Brazilian Federal Court suspending all rights on applications and registrations in the name of Big Blue remained in full force.

73. At the time the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement was made, Santucci knew that the order of the Brazilian Federal Court suspending all rights on applications and registrations in the name of Big Blue remained in full force.

74. A document reflecting the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement was created at the Miami Meeting.

75. The document reflecting the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement had the following important and unusual conditions:

- (1) Horizonte would be required to pay Marco Merhej of Big Blue or Big Blue monthly;
- (2) Marco Merhej of Big Blue would have control over marketing of the product; and
- (3) In the event that Horizonte breached certain terms of the agreement, Horizonte would forfeit the applications or registrations and be required to pay Big Blue liquidated damages of R \$2 million.

76. The document reflecting the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement was dated but not signed in May 2003. A revised version of this agreement was subsequently signed sometime after the Miami Meeting.

77. Santucci was involved, either directly or indirectly, in the negotiating and executing of the document reflecting the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement. Neither Clarke Model nor Santucci were authorized by PWI to negotiate and execute the document reflecting the Big Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement.

5. The Laurens Veto Agreement.

78. Also at the Miami Meeting, Marco Merhej of Big Blue and Ramos of Horizonte signed a document, the terms of which granted Laurens veto control over the "BAD BOY" brand and the "BAD BOY" marks (the "Laurens Veto Agreement"). Caldas, Jr. subsequently signed the Laurens Veto Agreement.

79. The Laurens Veto Agreement constituted a business arrangement, deal or transaction with Laurens, individually.

80. Santucci was involved, either directly or indirectly, in the negotiating and executing of the Laurens Veto Agreement. Neither Clarke Model nor Santucci were authorized by PWI to negotiate and execute the Laurens Veto Agreement.

81. The intended effect of the Laurens Veto Agreement was to grant control provided to Marco Merhej to Laurens, thereby effectively giving Laurens, individually, control over the "BAD BOY" brand.

82. Following the Miami Meeting, Ramos transported to Sao Paulo some of the above-referenced documents, including the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement and the Laurens Veto Agreement. Ramos presented the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement and the Laurens Veto Agreement to Nair Afonso Martinez of Big Blue for signature.

83. Despite execution of the Laurens Veto Agreement, in furtherance of their scheme to strip away PWI's trademarks, Caldas, Jr. filed with the San Diego Superior Court a false declaration dated January 16, 2004 stating: "Horizonte has never engaged in any separate business arrangements, deals or transactions with Laurens Offner as an individual."

84. Caldas, Jr. caused his false declaration to be faxed to a location in the United States in furtherance of the Defendants' scheme to steal PWI's intellectual property.

6. The "Temporary Assignment Agreement."

85. On June 10, 2003, Ramos transmitted to Laurens by facsimile four pages of correspondence. In the correspondence, Ramos demanded reassignment of the trademark applications from PWI to Horizonte based upon a claimed verbal agreement purportedly requiring PWI to reassign them.

86. Ramos' correspondence also demanded reassignment of United States trademark application(s) from PWI to Horizonte.

87. Ramos' correspondence was sent to Laurens during the trial in the Shareholder Litigation, at a time when Laurens' loss of control over PWI was imminent.

88. At the time Ramos sent the correspondence to Laurens, all or some of the Horizonte Defendants were aware that the trial in the Shareholder Litigation was underway.

89. Subsequently, all or some of the Horizonte Defendants created yet another backdated and fraudulent agreement called the "Temporary Assignment Agreement."

90. The "Temporary Assignment Agreement" was signed by Laurens (purportedly on behalf of PWI) and by Caldas, Jr., Ramos and Menano.

91. The "Temporary Assignment Agreement" purported to be signed on June 20, 2002.

92. However, the "Temporary Assignment Agreement" was not signed in June 2002.

93. The "Temporary Assignment Agreement" in fact was not signed until after entry of Judgment in the Shareholder Litigation and was backdated. Indeed, the "Temporary Assignment Agreement" was notarized in October 2003, approximately four months after the Judgment was entered.

94. Horizonte sued PWI in Brazil to enforce the backdated "Temporary Assignment Agreement."

95. All or some of the Horizonte Defendants falsely represented to the San Diego Superior Court that the "Temporary Assignment Agreement" was signed on June 20, 2002.

96. All or some of the Horizonte Defendants attempted to use the backdated "Temporary Assignment Agreement" as a basis to gain financial benefits from PWI.

97. All or some of the Horizonte Defendants used the United States wire or mail services to transmit the "Temporary Assignment Agreement" in furtherance of their scheme to steal PWI's intellectual property.

7. The United States, European and Japanese Trademark Applications.

98. Following entry of the Judgment in the Shareholder Litigation, all or some of the Horizonte Defendants caused Laurens, purportedly on PWI's behalf, to sign an assignment of PWI's "BAD BOY" trademark applications for the United States, Europe and Japan.

99. All or some of the Horizonte Defendants knowingly filed, or caused to be filed, the false, backdated and fraudulent assignments with the United States Patent & Trademark Office, the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs), and the trademark office in Japan.

100. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Horizonte Defendants used, or caused to be used, the United States wire or mail services to transmit the backdated trademark assignments in furtherance of their scheme to steal PWI's intellectual property.

G. Santucci Conceals Information Concerning the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement from PWI's Management.

101. On or about August 13, 2003, Santucci faxed to PWI the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement.

102. After receiving the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement, PWI's Management contacted Santucci to discuss ways to avoid the agreement.

103. PWI's Management did not know the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement was backdated at that time.

104. In a letter dated August 28, 2003, Santucci wrote to PWI's Management: "It is my opinion that, unfortunately, little could be done at this point to reverse the terms of the agreement signed by the parties; no one in Brazil, at the time the agreement was signed, knew that Mr. Laurens Offner had been prevented from acting on behalf of Platypus in view of a court order."

105. In or about October 2003, PWI's current president, Robin Offner, flew to Brazil to meet with Santucci and discuss ways to challenge the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement, which had not been authorized by PWI's Management.

106. During their meeting, Santucci expressed to Robin Offner: (1) her opinion that all of the parties to the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement believed Laurens to have authority to enter the agreement; and, (2) her opinion that there was nothing PWI could do to unwind the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement.

107. In fact, there were multiple actions that PWI could have taken to unwind the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement or mitigate its negative effect on PWI.

108. For example, PWI was permitted to file an appeal of the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement.

109. However, Santucci did not advise PWI's Management of PWI's ability to file an appeal. Nor did Santucci advise PWI's Management of the imminent deadline for PWI to file such an appeal.

110. Santucci also disclosed in writing to Nair Afonso Martinez of Big Blue PWI's confidential attorney-client communications.

111. Santucci did not obtain permission from PWI's Management to disclose to Nair Afonso Martinez PWI's confidential attorney-client communications, nor did Santucci advise PWI's Management that she was disclosing to Nair Afonso Martinez PWI's confidential attorney-client communications.

112. Several months after Laurens was judicially removed from PWI, and after Santucci was aware of Laurens' removal, Santucci disclosed her privileged communications with PWI's Management to Laurens.

113. Santucci did not obtain permission from PWI's Management to disclose to Laurens PWI's confidential attorney-client communications with Santucci, nor did Santucci advise PWI's Management that she was disclosing to Laurens PWI's confidential attorney-client communications.

H. PWI's New Agreement with Big Blue.

114. Subsequent to meeting with Santucci, PWI's Management met with Big Blue. Based upon PWI's Management's then-knowledge (which knowledge was limited by Santucci's and the Horizonte Defendants' withholding of information as alleged herein), PWI's Management entered into a new settlement agreement with Big Blue in August 2004.

115. PWI's Management was unaware of the Miami Meeting at the time PWI's Management negotiated and entered into the new settlement agreement with Big Blue.

116. Had PWI's Management been aware of the Miami Meeting and the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement, PWI would have negotiated and obtained a more favorable settlement.

117. Pursuant to the new settlement agreement between PWI (through PWI's Management) and Big Blue, PWI reacquired all of its trademark applications and registrations. However, PWI's Management was forced to waive millions of dollars of royalties to which PWI otherwise would have been entitled and reduce future royalties.

I. Santucci and Horizonte Register the "BAD BOY" Mark in Mexico in Horizonte's Name.

118. Notwithstanding the attorney-client relationship with PWI, as part of the scheme to strip away PWI's trademarks, on or about May 21, 2003, Santucci caused the "BAD BOY POWER DRINK" trademark to be registered in Horizonte's name in Mexico, as requested by Horizonte.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

LEGAL MALPRACTICE -

AGAINST DEFENDANTS CLARKE MODET AND SANTUCCI

119. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

120. Clarke Modet was employed by PWI to provide legal advice during the time periods at issue. Santucci was the partner or shareholder representative from Clarke Modet who performed the majority of the work done by Clarke Modet.

121. As a result of the attorney-client relationship between PWI and Clarke Modet, Clarke Modet and Santucci owed duties to PWI, including:

- (i) the duty of care, which requires an attorney to have the knowledge and skill necessary to confront the circumstances of each case;
- (ii) the duty to represent the client and handle the client's affairs with the utmost degree of honesty, forthrightness, loyalty and fidelity;
- (iii) the duty of loyalty, including the obligation to fully and fairly disclose actual or potential conflicts of interest, and

- (iv) fiduciary duties, including the duty to make a full and fair disclosure of material facts.

122. Rather than honor those duties owed to PWI, Clarke Modet and Santucci acted against PWI's interests and instead advised and protected the interests of Laurens, Horizonte and Big Blue, even after the entry of the Judgment finding that Laurens lacked the authority to act on PWI's behalf. Specifically, Clarke Modet and Santucci breached duties owed to PWI, including, but not limited to: by assisting Laurens in his scheme to strip PWI of its assets, including purporting to enter a series of back-dated and secret transactions, which are alleged in further detail above; by failing fully and properly to advise PWI concerning Laurens' scheme and the entry by PWI into the series of agreements and transactions alleged above; by taking on conflicting representations; by failing to provide fair, unbiased and adequate legal advice; by negotiating and causing to be executed agreements without PWI's authority to do so; by entering into agreements on PWI's behalf without PWI's authority; by failing to make reasonable efforts to verify the facts on which they based their legal advice; and, by failing to protect PWI's valuable assets, its trademarks and copyrights.

123. As a direct and proximate result of Clarke Modet's and Santucci's breaches of their duties, PWI suffered monetary losses and liability of millions of dollars.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY -

AGAINST DEFENDANTS CLARKE MODET AND SANTUCCI

124. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

125. In acting as attorneys for PWI, Clarke Modet and Santucci owed fiduciary duties to PWI, including without limitation the duty to make a full and fair disclosure of material facts to PWI and to act loyally to PWI and without conflict. Specifically, an attorney must represent his client and handle his client's affairs with the utmost degree of honesty, forthrightness, loyalty and fidelity, must proceed in a manner reasonably calculated to advance a client's lawful

objectives, must avoid impermissible conflicting interests, and avoid employing advantages arising from the client-lawyer relationship in a manner adverse to the client.

126. In contravention of their fiduciary duties, Clarke Modet and Santucci took direction from Laurens, a minority shareholder with no authority to act on behalf of or bind PWI, and assisted Laurens' scheme to strip PWI of its assets, including purporting to enter the series of backdated and secret transactions that are alleged above. Clarke Modet and Santucci failed to fully and adequately disclose to PWI's Management the nature of the agreements and transactions that Laurens was purporting to enter into on PWI's behalf.

127. Moreover, Laurens, Horizonte and Big Blue were acting adverse to PWI and Clarke Modet and Santucci improperly favored his interests over PWI's.

128. Accordingly, as a direct and proximate result of Clarke Modet's and Santucci's breaches of their fiduciary duties, PWI suffered monetary losses and liability of millions of dollars.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUD - AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

129. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

130. At all relevant times, Defendants knew that Laurens was acting on PWI's behalf without authority and in direct contravention of the Judgment.

131. At all relevant times, Defendants further knew that Laurens was acting against the best interests of PWI in favor of his own personal interests and the interests of Horizonte.

132. Defendants intentionally participated with Laurens in his scheme to strip away the valuable trademark rights belonging to PWI.

133. Defendants intentionally suppressed such information from PWI's Management to further their scheme to strip away the valuable trademark rights belonging to PWI.

134. PWI relied upon Clarke Modet and Santucci, as its counsel, to act in PWI's best interests and in a manner consistent with the fiduciary duties owed to PWI. Clarke Modet and

Santucci acted in a manner to cause PWI to believe that they would act in PWI's best interests and in a manner consistent with the fiduciary duties owed to PWI. PWI relied to its detriment upon such representations.

135. PWI relied to its detriment that the Horizonte Defendants would act in a manner consistent with good faith and fair dealing in connection with the business relationship between PWI and Horizonte.

136. PWI has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful acts as set forth above.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CIVIL CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD – AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

137. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 and 129 through 136 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

138. The Defendants had knowledge of the facts and circumstances alleged above, and actively participated in concert with each other in regard to such acts and omissions.

139. Based upon the foregoing, the Defendants are liable for all damages proximately caused by their actions.

140. The foregoing fraudulent activities, as actively participated in by the Defendants, proximately caused damage to PWI.

141. The conduct of the Defendants was not privileged or justified.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CONVERSION - AGAINST THE HORIZONTE DEFENDANTS

142. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

143. At all relevant times, PWI has been the owner of the copyright of a face design commonly used with PWI's "BAD BOY" registered trademark.

144. At all relevant times, the Horizonte Defendants have known that PWI is the owner of the copyright of a face design commonly used with PWI's "BAD BOY" registered trademark.

145. Notwithstanding the Horizonte Defendants' actual knowledge of PWI's copyright as alleged herein, the Horizonte Defendants, acting as agents for Horizonte within the authority and in pursuit of the partnership business, have wrongfully converted to their own use PWI's copyright.

146. PWI has demanded that the Horizonte Defendants cease the use of PWI's copyright.

147. The Horizonte Defendants have refused.

148. PWI has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of the Horizonte Defendants' tortious conversion of PWI's copyright, as set forth above.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. 1962(c) - AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

149. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

150. This is an action for treble damages, interest, attorneys' fees, costs, and other relief pursuant to the civil remedies of the RICO Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq., against the Defendants. Each of the Defendants is and at all relevant times has been a person within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(3).

The Enterprise

151. At all relevant times, an association in fact among Clarke Modet, Santucci, and the Horizonte Defendants constituted an "Enterprise" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4), engaged in interstate commerce and activities which affect interstate commerce, including, *inter alia*, theft of PWI's trademarks and copyrights (the "Trademark Enterprise"). The Trademark Enterprise functioned as a continuing unit within an ascertainable structure separate and apart from that of the conduct or pattern of racketeering activity.

Goals and Purpose

152. Using the Trademark Enterprise, the Defendants executed a scheme to defraud PWI for the pecuniary gain of the Defendants by stripping away PWI's trademark rights for the

use and benefit of Horizonte and the Horizonte Defendants. The Defendants' overall goal and purpose was to enrich themselves and those who aided and abetted them by using the Trademark Enterprise as a vehicle to: (i) strip away PWI's trademark rights without compensating PWI; (ii) disguise their fraud and maintain their ability to continue their scheme; and (iii) hide, launder, transfer, and dispose of the proceeds of ill-gotten gains through a series backdated and secret agreement among related entities and individuals associated with the Trademark Enterprise.

**Unlawful Conduct of the Trademark Enterprise
Through a Pattern of Racketeering Activity**

153. The Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) by conducting the affairs of the Trademark Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity which involved multiple violations of the criminal laws of the United States, including wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343, mail fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and trademark and copyright infringement in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 506 as described in paragraphs 42 through 113 and 118, above. These predicate acts were related and had similar purposes, participants, results, victims, and methods of commission.

154. The Defendants used a series of backdated and secret agreements to: (i) convert to Horizonte's own use PWI's copyright and (ii) backdate and file fraudulent assignments with the United States Patent & Trademark Office, the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs), and the trademark office in Japan.

155. The Defendants conspired with each other and each actively participated in the conduct of the Trademark Enterprise. Among other things, at a time when each of the Defendants was aware that Laurens had no authority to act on PWI's behalf or was about to lose his authority through entry of the Judgment, the Defendants: (i) met in person and via telephone on numerous occasions in various locations, including Miami, to discuss implementation of their scheme; and (ii) drafted, entered into or aided and abetted others in entering into the Backdated Big Blue Settlement Agreement, the Big Blue/Laurens Profit Sharing Agreement, the Big

Blue/Horizonte Trademark Transfer Agreement, and the Temporary Assignment Agreement, which illegally converted for Horizonte's use PWI's trademarks.

156. In furtherance of the Trademark Enterprise, the Defendants: (i) filed, or caused to be filed, false, backdated and fraudulent assignments with the United States Patent & Trademark Office, the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs), and the trademark office in Japan, purportedly providing Horizonte the use of PWI's trademarks; and (ii) registered, or caused to be registered, the "BAD BOY POWER DRINK" trademark in Horizonte's name in Mexico.

157. The pattern of racketeering activity is part of the Trademark Enterprise's regular way of doing business. The Defendants' use of the Trademark Enterprise was designed to extract as large a benefit over as long a period of time as possible from PWI (and others) and has continued for a substantial period of time from at least July 2003 through the present. The continuing association among the Defendants creates a continuing threat of criminal activity. Indeed, the Defendants have continued to utilize the Trademark Enterprise to illegally use PWI's trademark.

The Victim and Its Injuries

158. PWI is a victim of the Defendants' criminal conduct and pattern of racketeering activity, and has been injured in its business and property as a direct and proximate result of the foregoing violations by the Defendants of 18 U.S.C. § 1962, which injury includes, among other things, lost revenue called for in the 1998 Big Blue License Agreement, attorneys' fees incurred recovering and defending PWI's trademarks and waiver of millions of dollars of royalties to which PWI otherwise would have been entitled and reduction of future royalties.

Effects on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

159. The Defendants' actions impacted interstate commerce including, but not limited to, commerce among the States of Florida and California. The Defendants' actions impacted foreign commerce including, but not limited to, commerce among the United States and Brazil. The Defendants were able to accomplish their ends by misusing instrumentalities of interstate

and foreign commerce, including mail and wire facilities. Each of these fraudulent and criminal acts has had a serious impact on interstate and foreign commerce.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) – AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

160. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

161. By reason of the foregoing conduct, the Defendants willfully and knowingly conspired with one another, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), to conduct the affairs of the Trademark Enterprise through the foregoing pattern of racketeering activity, consistent with and in furtherance of the scheme.

162. In furtherance of their conspiracy, the Defendants committed the overt acts described in paragraphs 42 through 113 and 118, above.

163. PWI has been injured in its business and property as a direct and proximate result of the foregoing violations by the Defendants of 18 U.S.C. § 1962.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CIVIL THEFT IN VIOLATION OF FLA. STAT. § 772.11 –

AGAINST HENRIQUES AND CALDAS, SR.

164. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 118 of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

165. As set forth herein above, Henriques and Caldas, Sr. engaged in a pattern of criminal activity, which resulted in Henriques and Caldas, Sr. stealing PWI's trademark rights.

166. By reason of the foregoing conduct, Henriques and Caldas, Sr. possessed a felonious intent to deprive PWI of its trademark rights.

167. Based upon the foregoing, Henriques and Caldas, Sr. are liable for all damages proximately caused by their actions.

- 168. The foregoing civil theft proximately caused damage to PWI.
- 169. The conduct of Henriques and Caldas, Sr. was not privileged or justified.
- 170. All conditions precedent to the bringing of this cause of action have been satisfied.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment be entered in its favor and against Defendants as follows:

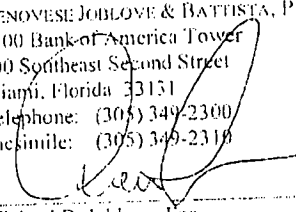
- A. actual compensatory, consequential, incidental, special and exemplary damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- B. punitive damages;
- C. such civil penalties as allowed by law;
- D. treble damages;
- E. attorneys' fees and costs of the suit as allowed by law;
- F. pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as allowed by law; and,
- G. such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc. hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED this 30th day of June, 2006.

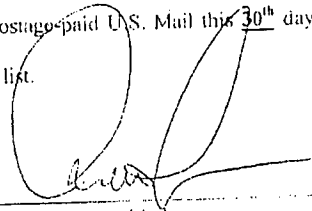
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bamron@gjh-law.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff Platypus Wear, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served via electronic mail and/or First Class postage-paid U.S. Mail this 30th day of June, 2006 upon the parties listed on the attached service list.



Brett M. Amron

SERVICE LIST

CASE NO. 06-20967-CIV-MORENO

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Attorneys for Clarke Modet & Co., Inc. and
Clarke, Modet and Company, S.L.

JS 44
(Rev. 07/89)**CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE SECOND PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a Nevada Corporation, PLATYPUS WEAR, INC., a California Corporation, PW INDUSTRIES, INC., a California Corporation, and ALEXANDRIA PONCE DE LEON, in her capacities as Special Administrator and Trustee

(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF San Diego
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

DEFENDANTS

HORIZONTE LTDA, a Brazilian limited partnership, FERNANDO MARIA AGONSTINHO CALDAS, JR., an individual, ROBERTO SILVA RAMOS, an individual, and DOES 1-50

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT N/A
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED

(c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER)

Michael H. Riney, Esq.
Vantage Law Group A.P.C.
600 W. Broadway, Suite 950
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 330-3000

ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)

Seth A. Rafkin, Esq.
Cooley Godward Kronish LLP
4401 Eastgate Mall
San Diego, CA 92121
(858) 550-6000

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN 'X' IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
☒ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES

(For Diversity Cases Only)

(PLACE AN 'X' IN ONE BOX FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT)

- | | PT | DEF | | PT | DEF |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE U.S. CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE. DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY.)

28 U.S.C. 1332

V. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reappointment
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	PROPERTY RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights	<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent	<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (13958)	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	LABOR	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)	<input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract		<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability		<input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI	<input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations	<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice
<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare			<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights			<input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> 280 All Other Real Property				
	PRISONER PETITIONS			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motion to Vacate Sentence			
	HABEAS CORPUS:			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 530 General			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Conditions			

VI. ORIGIN

(PLACE AN "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

- ☐ 1 Original Proceeding
☒ 2 Removal from State Court
☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation
☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☐ YES ☐ NO

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE

Docket Number

DATE

June 11, 2007

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Seth A. Rafkin

PAID \$350 6/12/07 BH RPT
139237

"VIA FAX"

**UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO DIVISION**

139237 - BH

**June 12, 2007
09:11:44**

Civ Fil Non-Pris

USAO #: 07CV1064 CIV. FIL.

Judge.: M. JAMES LORENZ

Amount.: \$350.00 CK

Check#: BC# 4768

Total-> \$350.00

**FROM: PLATYPUS WEAR V. HORIZONTE LTD
CIVIL FILING**